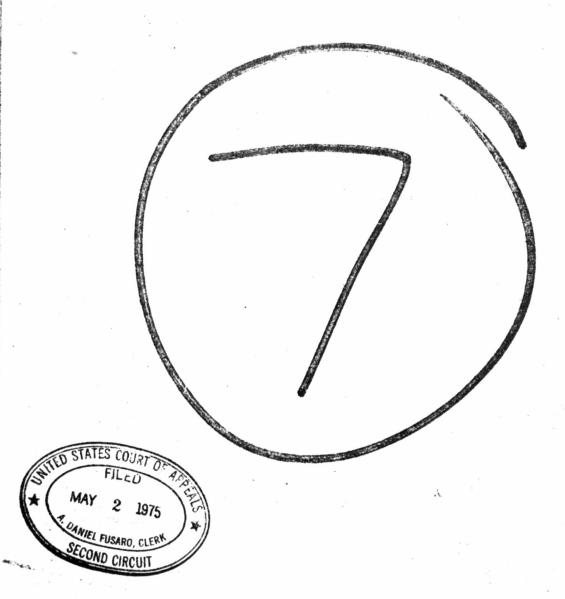
United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF



SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS

UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE

FOLSY SQUARE, NEW YORK 10007

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 7-4580

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my reason.

has only confirmed my conclusion that if this Court were to admit those tapes it would be reversible error in the event there was any conviction of the defendant Frank in regard to the main indictment counts. I am sorry to say, but once again, Mr. Sorkin, for the benefit of you and Mr. Edwards, I will summarize

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As I have told you and him at least four times this case is not on all fours with Massiah. I quite agree with

the government on that,

It is also true that Federal Courts, most particularly our own Circuit Court, have in my judgment wisely carved out certain exceptions to Massiah which as a total rule of thumb would be ridiculous and awkward. Such cases as United States versus Garcia are good examples of that in this Circuit.

On the other hand, that exception does not give the Government a blanket license to simply obtain an obstruction of justice indictment after the main indictment and without more expect to get evidence of this kind into the record.

I am fortified by that conclusion by the fact, which is conceded by the Government, that once they knew that the defendant Allen claimed he was offered an affidavit which is alleged to be false and exculpatory and false in that regard of the defendant Frank, they had the basic elements of the charge.

Arming an unlettered cooperating defendant with a Kel device to go in and make discreet inquiries limited only to the purported perjurious affidavit, in my judgment is nothing but a subterfuge, even though I don't mean to accuse the Government of intending it that way. I have no basis to say that. In effect it was nothing but a subter-

the tape and reads the transcript. Except for a few words or sentences about the affidavit most of the tape is devoted to admission by the defendant Frank having to do with the substantive and conspiracy count in the main indictment.

I know myself that would indicate clear guilty knowledge upon the part of the defendant. I can't deny that.

But I don't think that is the test of admissibility.

Therefore, I adhere to the rule and I don't intend to summarize my reasons again. I think this is now the third time.

I am sorry, but that is the way my slumbers last night bring it to me.

Now, Mr. Sorkin, we must know at long last does the Government intend to offer any more witnesses?

MR.SORKIN: Yes, your Honor, we have three more matters. Mr. Feldshuh and Mr. Gould and I --

THE COURT: All I want to know is if you have additional evidence to bring to the jury's attention.

MR. SORKIN: We do. Maybe we can even eliminate this witness if you give me one more minute with Mr. Feldshuh and Mr. Gould and we can do it with three stipulations.

THE COURT: All right.

(Pause.)

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, we have decided that

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on 80A we would excise the three photostat cards, Alfred
P. Herbert, Ernest Ballmer, and Philip Stoller & Company,
Inc. We have stapled them onto a legal yellow pad and that
is satisfactory to Mr. Gould and Mr. Feldshuh and we intend
to offer that when the jury comes in.

The second thing, your Honor, we have entered into a stipulation with Mr. Feldshuh with respect to Mr.Frank's passport.

I will let Mr.Feldshuh tell you.

MR. FELDSHUH: Number 1, your Honor, we stipulate that this passport is the passport of the defendant Frank.

Number 2, that this passport was turned over to the Government at an arraignment hearing pursuant to the order and direction of the Court.

Number 3, as a condition of bail, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just a minute, gentlemen. This isn't a stipulation. This is a wrangle. I am not interested in this. If the Government wants to prove semething why don't you prove it. I don't want to listen to all this.

MR. SORKIN: I tried, your Honor. All I want to show is in his passport on December 13 --

THE COURT: If we are going to have a wrangle that is not an agreement in my view. We are drifting on in this case with all these things. I know you are trying to

don't want to listen to any more wrangles. I am tried of putting upon a jury like we always do in our profession. If you want to prove something and he doesn't agree to it bet's put on a witness. I am not interested in all this wrangle.

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MR. SORKIN: The witness would say that he turned over the passport to me, which he stipulates to and all we want to show is that on December 13, 1972, he was in Zurich airport.

MR. FELDSHUH: There is a stamp on there which says Switzerland, December 13, '74.

You gentlemen would argue if you looked at the clock now.

I am not interested in that kind of thing, it is unprofessional. I don't know what you are talking about, Mr.Feldshuh.

If you don't agree with him, you don't agree with him. I can't hit you over the head no matter how much I might want to. It seems to me fatuous to have these discussions. You sound like a bunch of delinquent children when you talk this way, and it is not very helpful.

MR. SORKIN: The third thing is that if ARthur Zapolski were called he would testify as to certain transfer records and we have agreed to that.

THE COURT: Arthur whom?

MR. SORKIN: Zapolski.

THE COURT: Who is ARthur Zapolski?

MR. SORKIN: He is a supervisor at the transfer department of Irving Trust, and that on April 25, 14,900 shares were canceled in the names of 15 people who the Court has heard about and new certificates were issued in 100 share certificates in the name of Emanuel Deetjen & Company. That is it, and then we would rest after that, your Honor.

MR. GOULD: May I make a suggestion about the last proposed sheet.

If your Henor please, the Government has produced what is clearly an original record from the Irving Trust Company, which was the transfer agent of Training With the Pros. The transfer sheet discloses that the 14,000 or 15,000 shares, 14,009, which were purchased by those so-called nominees were eventually transferred to Emanuel Deetjen & Company.

I would have no objection whatever if this page were marked, received as an exhibit without the necessity of calling the witness and the Government can argue from it as it pleases that the shares were eventually received by the transfer agent and were on or about April 25, 1969, transferred into the name of Emanuel Deetjen & Company.

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And they got 100 share certificates.

I am prepared to stipulate to that. They can argue anything they want from it.

THE COURT: How about you, Mr. Feldshuh?

MR. FELDSHUH: Yes, I will stipulate to that.

THE COURT: Now before the jury comes in, I would like to know in advance what you gentlemen would suggest so far as continuing throughout the day. I believe since the Government was unwilling to tell the defense or the Court what their plans were last night, that I don't wish to force anybody's hand, most particularly the defendants, in going forward, for obvious reasons.

On the other hand, I submit to you that if you prefer to do that we certainly can.

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MR. GOULD: If your Honor please, I would like to suggest that after the Government rests we take a little time to argue the motions to dismiss which will be longer. It can't be done in 15, 20 minutes, I am sure. We do not have any witnesses who are readily available for today. I couldn't get them at the earliest late in the afternoon because we couldn't make any arrangements for them.

I would respectfully ask that we go over to Monday morning when the Court will return.

THE COURT: I can't quarrel with that at all, given what happened yesterday. I am sure Mr. Sorkin understands that. But I don't want this jury sitting around and I am sorry that we had to go to this additional trouble by having them come in.

Perhaps under all of the circumstances it is just as well.

We have one juror missing.

Gentlemen, the jury is about to come in. I don't want any more squabbles at this time.

(In open court, jury present.)

THE COURT: Good morning, Mrs. DeBartola, and ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Sorkin.

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jarf 2 MR. SORKIN: May I proceed? THE COURT: Yes. MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, at this time we reoffer in evidence 80-A pursuant to discussions with the Court and counsel for the defendants having excised certain documents. THE COURT: Have you gentlemen at the back table looked this over? MR. GOULD: I have no objection to that. MR. FELDSHUH: No objection, your Honor. (Government's Exhibit 80-A received in evidence.) MR. SORKIN: At this time I will pass this around to the jury, your Honor. May we have this marked please. (Government's Exhibit 108 marked for identification.) MR. SORKIN: Counsel for the Government and the defendants have stipulated to Government's Exhibit 108. Mr. Feldshuh will read the stipulation before the jury. 21 MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, we will stipulate 22

The state of the s

that this is the passport of the Defendant Martin Frank; that this passport bears, on page 7 thereof, a stamp which reads as follows:

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"Schweiz 13 December 72, Zurich, Phlug Harbor."

We will stipulate that the translation of that is Switzerland, 13 December 72, Zurich Airport. We make these stipulations without conceding the competency, materiality of Government's Exhibit 108 for identification.

THE COURT: You mean materiality. Nobody questions that this is a competent document, I assume. You and I must use the word competency differently.

MR. FELDSHUH: We propose to submit to your Honor the question of its competence by reason of the manner in which it was obtained.

THE COURT: We have been through that, Mr. Feldshuh. That is Mr. Frank's passport. You don't deny that.

MR. FELDSHUH: I don't. I conceded that.

THE COURT: The only issue I can see your raising is materiality.

MR. FELDSHUH: I am also raising the issue as to the manner in which it was obtained and I say that makes it not competent under those circumstances.

THE COURT: I flatly disagree and so rule.

I also disagree with you most respectfully on the issue of relevance. It is relevant.

MR. FELDSHUII: I have made it for the record.

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MR. SORKIN: We offer in evidence page 7 of Government's Exhibit 108.

THE COURT: That will be received as to page 7.

MR. SORKIN: Everything that is stamped in red.

MR. GOULD: Would it not be best if somebody photostated that or Xeroxed that and gave them that page?

MR. SORKIN: We can do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that is perfectly clear and it is clear whose passport it is.

(Government's Exhibit 108 received in evidence.)

MR. SORKIN: May we have this marked Government's Exhibit 109, please.

(Government's Exhibit 109 marked for identification.)

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, we have agreed to a stipulation, defense counsel and the Government, that if Arthur Zapolski were called he would testify that Government's Exhibit 109 are the original transfer records of the Irving Trust Company which are kept in the ordinary course of business and which are made in the ordinary course of business and that as reflected on Government's Exhibit 109, a two-page document, 04/25/69, April 25, 1969, 14,900 shares registered as follows:

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Warren Bundy, 1,000 shares. Paul Strauch,

1,000 shares. Kathryn Osborn, 1,000 shares. Janice

Hickok, 1,000 shares. Ruth Pollin, 1,000 shares. Mildred

Stoller, 1,000 shares. Delore Abramson, 1,000 shares.

Sarah Striziver, 1,000 shares. Joseph Arden, 1,000 shares.

Herman Talansky, 1,000 shares. Willard J. LaMorte,

one certificate for 300 and one certificate for 700 for

1,000 shares. Ruth Recca, 1,000 shares. Jerome Robert

Allen, 1,000 shares. William Brief, 1,000 shares. Kathleen

Howe, 900 shares.

That on that date those shares came into the Irving
Trust Company, were cancelled and 14,900 shares were
issued in the name of Emanuel Deetjen & Company in 100
share certificates.

We offer 109 in evidence, your Honor.

MR. GOULD: No objection.

MR. FELDSHUH: No objection.

(Government's Exhibit 109 received in evidence.)

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, the Government rests.

THE COURT: Mrs. DeBartoa and ladies and gentlemen, as you just heard, the prosecution has rested its case in chief. In anticipation of this result late last evening and earlier this morning before you came in we

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were trying to plan for the future here. In that regard based on the information which counsel have furnished me I am going to excuse you now to go about your business, go home or whatever you want to do. The reasons for this briefly are as follows:

First of all, at this stage of the case we have certain motions and other matters which must be heard.

Second of all, the defendants intend to offer some witnesses. Because of the fact that they weren't certain, as none of us were, just exactly when the Government would rest, they are unable to produce those witnesses here today.

Third of all, there are other complications involving my own schedule as you know. Later this week I have other matters to do. In balancing all these things we have agreed that we will adjourn the case until next Monday at 9:30 o'clock. We haven't done very well with these 9:30 starts. For those of you who have difficulty getting in here before a quarter of or so I would ask you most ernestly to start a little earlier next Monday.

Once again I ask you to put the case out of your minds. The case isn't over and we haven't heard from the defense witnesses, whoever they may be. Let me give you an estimate of our time. In conferring late

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last evening after you left with the lawyers it would appear that there is a fair chance that we would finish the case perhaps next week. There is no certainty in this business but there appears to be a fair and reasonable chance that the proof wouldn't take maybe two or three days. That is our best estimate at the moment.

If anything changes on that I will do my best to keep you advised so you know where you are going. I am sorry I couldn't warn you of this in advance but I didn't know about it until frankly a few moments ago for certain when the Government and defense lawyers came in and told me what was their plans in the light of this day, October 1, 1974.

So without any further ado let me not hold you up. You are excused to go about your own business. 9:30, same room, next Monday.

Good day.

(Jury leaves courtroom.)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, we will take a short recess and then we will get to our business at hand. We will take a five minute recess.

(Recess.)

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1 2 MR. GOULD: If your Honor please, before we argue the motions, we have subpoensed the Marshal's office 3 and I understand that the gentlemen from the Marshal's office 5 are here in response to the subpoena, although they do not 6 have yet the materials that we wanted them to bring. May 7 I respectfully ask that the Court simply ask them to 8 return on Monday morning with the materials which they say will be available then. THE COURT: Yes. I don't see --10 MR. GOULD: These gentlemen here (indicating). 11 THE COURT: Good morning, Marshal. 12

Counsel has just advised that he would be very happy if you would produce the information Monday morning which will be the 7th, I guess, of October in this room at 9:30. Would that be all right?

THE MARSHAL: Sure enough, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. GOULD: Thank you, your Honor. Shall we proceed, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, indeed.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I'm handing up at this time after we rested the Government's reply to a motion to dismiss on the grounds of pre-indictment delay. I have served defense counsel and I am handing up a copy of the Government's memorandum of law and I will have an affidavit to accompany

that as soon as I get downstairs to the steno pool where it is being prepared (handing).

THE COURT: Messrs. Gould and Feldshuh, whatever order you gentlemen select is all right with me, but I would like to make one exception. I would like to hear you on yourmotion to dismiss for pre-indictment delay.

As you remember, and as you yourself fairly put it, you filed your motion prior to trial, but frankly recognize that under prevailing law the Court would have to wait at least until this point before seriously considering it.

MR. GOULD: All right. That would be manifest from the Government's proof, whether it was prejudicial or not.

I would like to make this suggestion. Perhaps that would suit your Honor's convenience.

I would like to argue first, and I will yield to Mr. Feldshuh if he wants to argue it -- I would like to argue the pre-indictment delay application first and then I would like to address myself to the false statement counts, Counts 11 through 16, and then I would like to address myself to the so-called obstruction of justice counts, Counts 1 through 3 of the second indictment, and then deal finally with the stock fraud, mail fraud counts.

Would that order disturb your Honor?

THE COURT: Not at all.

MR. FELDSHUH: I have no objection, your Honor.

MR. GOULD: Thank you.

One sort of housekeeping thing. There is an ictment, your Honor will recall, 73 Criminal 1050, which is the original false statements, and I think the Government at this point should probably consent to the dismissal of that indictment.

THE COURT: I'm not so sure they will.

Does the Government consent to dismissal of the old indictment, Mr. Sorkin?

MR. SORKIN: Not at this time we don't, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will deny that motion without prejudice to renewal, however, if the Government doesn't either nolle the old indictment or suffer a dismissal in open court at an appropriate time soon after we finish this trial.

MR. GOULD: I will renew the motion at the close of the entire case. Hopefully by that time they will understand what I am trying to get at.

Now, your Honor, with respect to the delay, motion to dismiss. Your Honor will recall that the motion papers were filed. We presented a memorandum to the

2 | Court at that time.

I think I can urge with conscientious vigor that the Government's evidence now demonstrates the prejudicial burden which has been placed on the defendants by the delay in this case. I need not expand on the international problems which attend the reconstruction of events which took place in the years 1968 and '69.

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It is always difficult after the passage of such an interval of time for the defendants to attempt on an evidentiary basis to reconstruct what happened that long ago.

Now, if we go through the record in this case, and I don't propose to rehears every bit and piece that I think fortifies my conclusion, over and over again witnesses had difficulty in placing alleged events as to their time, as to the place where they occur.

D'Onofrio referring to meetings and conversations usually stating what season. Infrequently he was able to get it down to a month. I can't remember that he was ever able to give us any precision as to dates.

I remember the witness Schneiderman who testified to a very important conversation which he allegedly had with Stoller. After the passage of time he is even unable to tell us whether it was a personal meeting or

a telephone conversation.

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You could go through the record here and do the usual kind of nitpicking and say, well, maybe if we tried this case two or three years after the events he would be able to say this and he would be able to say that.

I don't propose to do it because I think there is available to us a massive demonstration of the prejudicial impact on these defendants of the elapse of time, and that is the absence of the witness Moss.

Moss is dead. Your Honor will recall when we made the motion one of the principal grounds on which we based it was the death of Mr. Moss.

Now, we have available to us for consideration certainly on a motion of this kind the SEC testimony of Mr. Moss. Portions of it are reproduced in the motion papers. The whole transcript is here and we can read it.

Well, we look at it.

Moss in his SEC testimony under oath categorically refuted some of the most important contentions which were advanced by the Witness D'Onofrio.

For example, Moss was asked whether he had ever discussed -- this is from his transcript, pages 9 and 10, the SEC transcript -- Moss was asked whether he ever discussed the proposed public offering with D'Onofrio

I need hardly point out to the Court what would be the benefit to the defendants in this case on the conspiracy count and on the substantive security counts if we could put Moss on the stand for the defense and have him say, no, that is a lie, I never talked to this man until it was effective.

prior to the effective date of the offering.

He said, no.

It would be one of the most compelling pieces of refutation of the whole structure of the Government's case, but he isn't here, he is gone.

It is to be expected when the Government waits as long as the Government did here, witnesses will be gone.

Now, this is not a case, your Honor, where the facts only came to the attention of the Government recently. This is a case which was the subject of a full investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission in the spring of 1969, and that is on the record.

We had Mr. Rashes here. He described it. We have the testimony.

The indictment here, the conspiracy count, says Moss was a conspirator.

D'Onofriot says, attempted to say it was part of the conspiracy that the conspirator would cause the price of the Training With the Pros stock to increase, to rise, to go up by inducing brokers to recommend its purchase.

We read the SEC testimony of Mr. Moss, tragically absent from this trial.

Moss says that the rise in the price of the stock in 1969 was attributable to certain potentially lucrative contracts between Training With the Pros and several major industrial corporations. He refers to the publicity that had been given in various journals and trade publications.

I direct the Court's attention on that point to the testimony of Mr. Moss which appears in his SEC transcript

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at Pages 36 and 37. He was asked, "Can you give me any reason for the stock going to this price?"

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His answer, Page 37 of his transcript: "The publicity about the contracts would establish well-know respectable, informidable industrial companies."

Again, suppose -- here is the Government in here and they say this stock went from 7 to almost 70 because of the machinations of the defendants, the conspirators.

Need I explain to the Court the enormous advantage that would accrue to the defense were we able to put a Moss on the stand to explain what was going on in the company at that time and to give substantially the same explanation he gave to the Securities and Exchange Commission when they investigated the matter and, correlatively, need I explain to the Court the prejudice to the defendants when a Moss is not available to give that --

THE COURT: Let me ask you something, Mr. Gould.

MR. GOULD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: This reliance on Moss seems to me to be a two-edged sword from Stoller's point of view.

There is evidence in this case that the defendants here on trial well knew that the SEC was inquiring of Moss, and I would be astonished if they didn't know. So I think that evidence is pretty persuasive.

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Now, Moss didn't die until a couple of months ago. Passing what I consider to be a very particular transcript of his testimony, which leads me to believe that he may not have been credible and in many cases he was distressingly vague at the very least, I don't know why the defendants couldn't have questioned him.

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MR. GOULD: We did question him. We couldn't bring him into the courtroom. We didn't have a courtroom to bring him into. We didn't know he was going to be dead.

THE COURT: The rules say you can depose a witness.

Maybe you didn't know he was going to die.

MR. GOULD: I can only tell your Honor --

THE COURT: Then the Government is going to say we didn't know he was going to die either.

MR. GOULD: We didn't wait. We didn't wait to get an indictment here.

The man was extremely ill for a number of months before he died. There was no method known to man by which we could have gotten his testimony and preserved it.

THE COURT: I am not sure that is really a matter of record.

First of all, the original indictment here was filed last fall.

MR. GOULD: That is right.

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THE COURT: Then we had the superseder and the main indictment which came in --

MR. FELDSHUH: February 14, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- in February. Of course, I don't know the details about Moss at all.

There is nothing in your papers which would indicate conclusively that he was unavailable to the defense.

MR. GOULD: Your Honor, suppose he were available.

Suppose I sat here now with a full affidavit from Moss as to what happened. What good would it do me? I can't bring him into this trial.

THE COURT: You could have examined him.

MR. GOULD: With what purpose? We don't have examinations before trial, depositions.

This man was fatally ill for many months before he died. He died in July.

MR. SORKIN: July 2nd.

MR. GOULD: He died July 2nd.

THE COURT: Under certain circumstances you can get depositions in criminal cases.

MR. GOULD: There was no way to depose this man for months prior to his death.

THE COURT: Maybe so. I can't quarrel with you.

There is nothing in the record that points this up one way

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MR. GOULD: How could there be? We have given you in our motions what the facts are.

THE COURT: I don't know the facts of his illness.
You just say he died.

MR. GOULD: It is in there. It is in the affidavit.

THE COURT: Your affidavit doesn't say anything about that except he died.

MR. GOULD: Yes. Suppose that the man were in perfect health up to the date of his death. We are still prejudiced by his absence here. Everybody is going to die some day, and the mere fact that the Government waits and waits and waits with a case that they have got on the back burner for years results in prejudice to defendants. That is all anybody can say about that. I didn't make this up. There is a policy, there is a reason for Government to proceed with expedition and dispatch in these criminal cases.

THE COURT: Well, I suggest to you that this doesn't impress much because surely there is an obligation, but that doesn't mean every indictment has to be filed as soon as defendants think it should be.

MR. GOULD: I am not suggesting that, your Honor.

I am not suggesting that as a strict technical matter the

Government is not within its rights in filing an indictment

at 11:59 on the day before the statute of limitations ex-

pires.

That is the law. I have to accept that and I can't quarrel with it. But there is a difference. When we see that almost immediately after the public offering of this security the Government undertook an investigation --

THE COURT: But Rashes has been here. He is no criminal investigator. He is only looking into the Reg. A offering.

MR. GOULD: I respectfully differ.

THE COURT: Your argument seems to be based on two propositions. One, a couple of days after Moss was deposed on May 27, 1969, the Government should have filed an indictment. Two, that Moss was going to be a key defense witness to contradict D'Onofrio and Bonavia and all these people. That just doesn't wash.

MR. GOULD: Let me see, your Honor. First of all I very respectfully differ with your Honor that I have ever suggested that a couple of days after Mr. Moss testified-

THE COURT: All ight.

MR. GOULD: I think that is unfair to my argument

You know what I am trying to say. I am trying to say that apparently the assumption is reading your papers that because Moss was deposed way back there in terms of deciding whether or not to remove the Reg. A exemption from these people that somehow the indictment should have been returned years before it was.

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MR. GOULD: Yes, I think it should have been.

First of all, I must differ with another assumption that your Honor made. That is that when Mr.Rashes was investigating this matter he was simply investigating the propriety of a Reg. A offering.

With all respects, I think your Honor is in error on that. First of all, Rashes has nothing to do with Reg. A offering. Rashes by his own testimony was then connected with the enforcement branch of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. That isn't what he said. I will read his testimony. But be that as it may, he wasn't looking at this as a stock fraud case.

MR. GOULD: Yes, he was. Look at the warning he gave to the people.

THE COURT: They always do that.

MR. GOULD: The precise statutes we are dealing

with here.

THE COURT: He recognized as a Commission lawyer it could be.

MR. GOULD: Your Honor, you have only to examine the private file of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and I have never seen it, but I guarantee to you, and it is sitting here somewhere, I guarantee to you that the private file contains documentary proof that at the time of the examination Moss, of Stoller and of any other witness in this case the Government was concerned with a charge of manipulation. I will stake my license on it.

THE COURT: I would have to accept that that is a real possibility.

MR. GOULD: We can dispose of it in a moment.

THE COURT: You know and I know and Rashes has told us, and I have no reason to disbelieve him, the only result he knows of his investigation is that the Reg. A exemption was removed.

MR. GOULD: That was later, your Honor, as a result of a deal on a civil proceeding.

THE COURT: Fine, but that is all he knew about it.

MR. GOULD: That is not all he knew. That was a negotiated arrangement of which I have made hundreds in

my life with the SEC.

THE COURT: That is now what I understood him to say. I also agree with you, however, that generally speaking these people would have been out of their minds if they didn't listen to somebody like Stoller and Moss and begin to think, Well, maybe there was a manipulation here."

MR. GOULD: I will stake my right to practice before this Court on the proposition that after listening to those people they reached the conclusion that there was no evidence of a manipulation because, as Mr.Rashes testified, in the year 1969 what happened to the market price of Trading With the Pros had happened to hundreds of securities, none of which were the subject of manipulation.

But we wonder. From my point, the only thing I am urging to your Honor is that we are prejudiced by the absence of Moss and that the Government having taken all these years comes along now at a point when we are prejudiced. What in heaven's name would we have done?

THE COURT: What do you think Moss would do for the defense?

MR. GOULD: I know what he would do because I have read his sworn testimony. He would come in here and say "D'Onofrio was a liar, we never had any such conversations."

THE COURT: Well, maybe.

2 MR. GOULD: Not maybe. He says so in his sworn
3 testimony.
4 THE COURT: I know.
5 MR. GOULD: Unless they could get him to come

MR. GOULD: Unless they could get him to come in here as they have other witnesses who happen to be under indictment in other cases or convicted in other cases and say, "I have lied when I said so."

THE COURT: You want this Court to draw the inference that everything Moss says was truthful and everything everybody else said is not truthful. I can't do that.

MR. GOULD: It is for a jury to determine.

THE COURT: The jury is not going to decide this motion.

MR. GOULD: But the prejudice to the defendant results from the absence of Moss. You can no more, your Honor, assume that Moss would have recanted in this court-room than I can assume that he would have been indicted in other cases.

THE COURT: You can't have it both ways.

MR. GOULD: I don't want it both ways.

THE COURT: You certainly do. You know what this sounds like to me -- and this is simplistic and I don't mean to be critical, but this ounds like an argument that if you read that little Illinois hick's testimony, Bonavia,

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Would that order disturb your Honor?

THE COURT: Not at all.

MR. FELDSHUH: I have no objection, your Honor.

MR. GOULD: Thank you.

One sort of housekeeping thing. There is an indictment, your Honor will recall, 73 Criminal 1050, which is the original false statements, and I think the Government at this point should probably consent to the dismissal of that indictment.

THE COURT: I'm not so sure they will.

Does the Government consent to dismissal of the old indictment, Mr. Sorkin?

MR. SORKIN: Not at this time we don't, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will deny that motion without prejudice to renewal, however, if the Government doesn't either nolle the old indictment or suffer a dismissal in open court at an appropriate time soon after we finish this trial.

MR. GOULD: I will renew the motion at the close of the entire case. Hopefully by that time they will understand what I am trying to get at.

Now, your Honor, with respect to the delay, motion to dismiss. Your Honor will recall that the motion papers were filed. We presented a memorandum to the

 Court at that time.

I think I can urge with conscientious vigor that the Government's evidence now demonstrates the prejudicial burden which has been placed on the defendants by the delay in this case. I need not expand on the international problems which attend the reconstruction of events which took place in the years 1968 and '69.

It is always difficult after the passage of such an interval of time for the defendants to attempt on an evidentiary basis to reconstruct what happened that long ago.

Now, if we go through the record in this case, and I don't propose to rehears every bit and piece that I think fortifies my conclusion, over and over again witnesses had difficulty in placing alleged events as to their time, as to the place where they occur.

D'Onofrio referring to meetings and conversations usually stating what season. Infrequently he was able to get it down to a month. I can't remember that he was ever able to give us any precision as to dates.

I remember the witness Schneiderman who testified to a very important conversation which he allegedly had with Stoller. After the passage of time he is even unable to tell us whether it was a personal meeting or

a telephone conversation.

You could go through the record here and do

the usual kind of nitpicking and say, well, maybe if we tried

this case two or three years after the events he would

be able to say this and he would be able to say that.

I don't propose to do it because I think there is available to us a massive demonstration of the prejudicial impact on these defendants of the elapse of time, and that is the absence of the witness Moss.

Moss is dead. Your Honor will recall when we made the motion one of the principal grounds on which we based it was the death of Mr. Moss.

Now, we have available to us for consideration certainly on a motion of this kind the SEC testimony of Mr. Moss. Portions of it are reproduced in the motion papers. The whole transcript is here and we can read it.

Well, we look at it.

Moss in his SEC testimony under oath categorically refuted some of the most important contentions which were advanced by the Witness D'Onofrio.

For example, Moss was asked whether he had ever discussed -- this - from his transcript, pages 9 and 10, the SEC transcript -- Moss was asked whether he ever discussed the proposed public offering with D'Onofrio

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He said, no.

I need hardly point out to the Court what would be the benefit to the defendants in this case on the conspiracy count and on the substantive security counts if we could put Moss on the stand for the defense and have him say, no, that is a lie, I never talked to this man until it was effective.

It would be one of the most compelling pieces of refutation of the whole structure of the Government's case, but he isn't here, he is gone.

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It is to be expected when the Government waits as long as the Government did here, witnesses will be gone. Now, this is not a case, your Honor, where the facts only came to the attention of the Government recently. This is a case which was the subject of a full investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission in the spring of 1969, and that is on the record.

We had Mr. Rashes here. He described it. We have the testimony.

The indictment here, the conspiracy count, says Moss was a conspirator.

D'Onofriot says, attempted to say it was part of the conspiracy that the conspirator would cause the price of the Training With the Pros stock to increase, to rise, to go up by inducing brokers to recommend its purchase.

We read the SEC testimony of Mr. Moss, tragically absent from this trial.

Moss says that the rise in the price of the stock in 1969 was attributable to certain potentially lucrative contracts between Training With the Pros and several major industrial corporations. He refers to the publicity that had been given in various journals and trade publications.

I direct the Court's attention on that point to the testimony of Mr. Moss which appears in his SEC transcript

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at Pages 36 and 37. He was asked, "Can you give me any reason for the stock going to this price?"

His answer, Page 37 of his transcript: "The publicity about the contracts would establish well-know respectable, informidable industrial companies."

Again, suppose -- here is the Government in here and they say this stock went from 7 to almost 70 because of the machinations of the defendants, the conspirators.

Need I explain to the Court the enormous advantage that would accrue to the defense were we able to put a Moss on the stand to explain what was going on in the company at that time and to give substantially the same explanation he gave to the Securities and Exchange Commission when they investigated the matter and, correlatively, need I explain to the Court the prejudice to the defendants when a Moss is not available to give that --

THE COURT: Let me ask you something, Mr. Gould.

MR. GOULD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: This reliance on Moss seems to me to be a two-edged sword fromStoller's point of view.

There is evidence in this case that the defendants here on trial well knew that the SEC was inquiring of Moss, and I would be astonished if they didn't know. So I think that evidence is pretty persuasive.

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Now, Moss didn't die until a couple of months

ago. Passing what I consider to be a very particular

transcript of his testimony, which leads me to believe that

he may not have been credible and in many cases he was

distressingly vague at the very least, I don't know why

the defendants couldn't have questioned him.

MR. GOULD: We did question him. We couldn't bring him into the courtroom. We didn't have a courtroom to bring him into. We didn't know he was going to be dead.

THE COURT: The rules say you can depose a witness.

Maybe you didn't know he was going to die.

MR. GOULD: I can only tell your Honor --

THE COURT: Then the Government is going to say we didn't know he was going to die either.

MR. GOULD: We didn't wait. We didn't wait to get an indictment here.

The man was extremely ill for a number of months before he died. There was no method known to man by which we could have gotten his testimony and preserved it.

THE COURT: I am not sure that is really a matter of record.

First of all, the original indictment here was filed last fall.

MR. GOULD: That is right.

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THE COURT: Then we had the superseder and

THE COURT: Then we had the superseder and the main indictment which came in --

MR. FELDSHUH: February 14, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- in February. Of course, I don't know the details about Moss at all.

There is nothing in your papers which would indicate conclusively that he was unavailable to the defense.

MR. GOULD: Your Honor, suppose he were available. Suppose I sat here now with a full affidavit from Moss as to what happened. What good would it do me? I can't bring him into this trial.

THE COURT: You could have examined him.

MR. GOULD: With what purpose? We don't have examinations before trial, depositions.

This man was fatally ill for many months before he died. He died in July.

MR. SORKIN: July 2nd.

MR. GOULD: He died July 2nd.

THE COURT: Under certain circumstances you can get depositions in criminal cases.

MR. GOULD: There was no way to depose this man for months prior to his death.

THE COURT: Maybe so. I can't quarrel with you.

There is nothing in the record that points this up one way -

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MR. GOULD: How could there be? We have given you in our motions what the facts are.

THE COURT: I don't know the facts of his illness.
You just say he died.

MR. GOULD: It is in there. It is in the affidavit.

THE COURT: Your affidavit doesn't say anything about that except he died.

MR. GOULD: Yes. Suppose that the man were in perfect health up to the date of his death. We are still prejudiced by his absence here. Everybody is going to die some day, and the mere fact that the Government waits and waits and waits with a case that they have got on the back burner for years results in prejudice to defendants. That is all anybody can say about that. I didn't make this up. There is a policy, there is a reason for Government to proceed with expedition and dispatch in these criminal cases.

THE COURT: Well, I suggest to you that this doesn't impress much because surely there is an obligation, but that doesn't mean every indictment has to be filed as soon as defendants think it should be.

MR. GOULD: I am not suggesting that, your Honor.

I am not suggesting that as a strict technical matter the

Government is not within its rights in filing an indictment
at 11:59 on the day before the statute of limitations expires.

That is the law. I have to accept that and I can't quarrel with it. But there is a difference. When we see that almost immediately after the public offering of this security the Government undertook an investigation --

THE COURT: But Rashes has been here. He is no criminal investigator. He is only looking into the Reg. A offering.

MR. GOULD: I respectfully differ.

two propositions. One, a couple of days after Moss was deposed on May 27, 1969, the Government should have filed an indictment. Two, that Moss was going to be a key defense witness to contradict D'Onofrio and Bonavia and all these people. That just doesn't wash.

MR. GOULD: Let me see, your Honor. First of all I very respectfully differ with your Honor that I have ever suggested that a couple of days after Mr. Moss testified-

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GOULD: I think that is unfair to my argument

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You know what I am trying to say. I am trying to say that apparently the assumption is reading your papers that because Moss was deposed way back there in terms of deciding whether or not to remove the Reg. A exemption from these people that somehow the indictment should have been returned years before it was.

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MR. GOULD: Yes, I think it should have been.

First of all, I must differ with another assumption that

your Honor made. That is that when Mr.Rashes was investigat
ing this matter he was simply investigating the propriety of

a Reg. A offering.

with all respects, I think your Honor is in error on that. First of all, Rashes has nothing to do with Reg. A offering. Rashes by his own testimony was then connected with the enforcement branch off the Securities and Exchange Commission.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. That isn't what he said. I will read his testimony. But be that as it may, he wasn't looking at this as a stock fraud case.

MR. GOULD: Yes, he was. Look at the warning he gave to the people.

THE COURT: They always do that.

MR. GOULD: The precise statutes we are dealing

with here.

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THE COURT: He recognized as a Commission lawyer it could be.

MR. GOULD: Your Monor, you have only to examine the private file of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and I have never seen it, but I guarantee to you, and it is sitting here somewhere, I guarantee to you that the private file contains documentary proof that at the time of the examination Moss, of Stoller and of any other witness in this case the Government was concerned with a charge of manipulation. I will stake my license on it.

THE COURT: I would have to accept that that is a real possibility.

MR. GOULD: We can dispose of it in a moment.

THE COURT: You know and I know and Rashes has told us, and I have no reason to disbelieve him, the only result he knows of his investigation is that the Reg. A exemption was removed.

MR. GOULD: That was later, your Honor, as a result of a deal on a civil proceeding.

THE COURT: Fine, but that is all he knew about it.

MR. GOULD: That is not all he knew. That was a negotiated arrangement of which I have made hundreds in

my life with the SEC.

THE COURT: That is now what I understood him to say. I also agree with you, however, that generally speaking these people would have been out of their minds if they didn't listen to somebody like Stoller and Moss and begin to think, Well, maybe there was a manipulation here."

MR. GOULD: I will stake my right to practice before this Court on the proposition that after listening to those people they reached the conclusion that there was no evidence of a manipulation because, as Mr.Rashes testified, in the year 1969 what happened to the market price of Trading With the Pros had happened to hundreds of securities, none of which were the subject of manipulation.

But we wonder. From my point, the only thing I am urging to your Honor is that we are prejudiced by the absence of Moss and that the Government having taken all these years comes along now at a point when we are prejudiced. What in heaven's name would we have done?

THE COURT: What do you think Moss would do for the defense?

MR. GOULD: I know what he would do because I have read his sworn testimony. He would come in here and say "D'Onofrio was a liar, we never had any such conversations."

THE COURT: Well, maybe.

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MR. GOULD: Not maybe. He says so in his sworn testimony.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. GOULD: Unless they could get him to come in here as they have other witnesses who happen to be under indictment in other cases or convicted in other cases and say, "I have lied when I said so."

THE COURT: You want this Court to draw the inference that everything Moss says was truthful and everything everybody else said is not truthful. I can't do that.

MR. GOULD: It is for a jury to determine.

THE COURT: The jury is not going to decide this motion.

MR. GOULD: But the prejudice to the defendant results from the absence of Moss. You can no more, your Honor, assume that Moss would have recanted in this courtroom than I can assume that he would have been indicted in other cases.

THE COURT: You can't have it both ways.

MR. GOULD: I don't want it both ways.

THE COURT: You certainly do. You know what this sounds like to me -- and this is simplistic and I don't mean to be critical, but this ounds like an argument that if y ou read that little Illinois hick's testimony, Bonavia,

and Bonavia weren't here you could come in and say the same thing and, believe me, Bonavia didn't help the defense in this case. You know it and I know it.

MR. GOULD: I quite understand.

THE COURT: That is your argument on Moss.

MR. GOULD: Not at all.

THE COURT: Bonavia told some whoppers to the Commission. How do I know that Moss didn't . The Government will stand up if we give them a chance and says, "That is exactly our position."

MR. GOULD: What position?

THE COURT: They will say, "Sure, but we don't believe Moss and we don't think Moss would be believed."

MR. GOULD: You are coming around to my point.

I don't believe Bonavia and it is not for you or me to believe anybody.

THE COURT: This kind of argument is folly. It is an exercise in futility. The only point I am making is that I am not at all persuaded by your assumption that Moss is a great aid to the defense.

MR. GOULD: Very well. I only know from one source what Moss would have said. That is his sworn testimony before the SEC.

THE COURT: You could have made that point

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if Bonavia had happened to lie on July 2nd. Anybody such as yourself or myself could have pulled out the testimony before the SEC and said, "Look there is no defense."

MR. GOULD: First of all, there is no testimony of Bonavia before the SEC. I wish there was. But it would be very simple. He would say the same thing he said about his grand jury testimony, that "I committed perjury."

But we are not entitled to assume that every witness who comes into this courtroom who has testified in another place is going to say, "I am sorry I committed perjury the last time and now that I have encountered the radiant personality of Ike Sorkin, you can like St. Paul on the way to Damascus, say I have seen the light and I am an honest man. That isn't what happens with human beings.

When a key witness is dead, you are asking me, your Honor, to make the assumption that if he were alive he would have been converted to the true faith.

THE COURT: What I am trying to demonstr ate is the terrible problem that you don't want to concede here and that is that this is all conjecture. Who knows?

MR. GOULD: Conjecture up to the point, to the fact, that we have the man's sworn testimony and prima facie when a citizen goes before a Government agency, is given warnings and testifies under oath, prima facie the

fellow is trying to tell the truth. The mere fact that we have been exposed, both you in your background and I in my background, to hundreds of regenerated criminals who have been enlightened and brought to truth and nobility by administrations of the United States Attorney's office or the Treasury Department or the SEC, that doesn't change that presumption.

We still must presume that when a man testifies under oath he is telling the truth until the converse is demonstrated. There isn't a shred of evidence, except out of the mouths, the mouth, of one admitted perjurer. There is not a shred of evidence that Moss wasn't telling the truth.

I could go on belaboring this. Your Honor says
I am not impressed because I don't know what Moss would
say. Fine, I don't know either.

I will make it blunt for you and we will stop. I don't want to wrangle with you any more on this. I am trying to make a point that I think you have to address yourself to if you are going to get anywhere here. That is this: Forgetting D'Onofrio, there is documentary evidence here which supports D'Onofrio. Forgetting D'Onofrio and having him blow away isn't quite that easy.

MR. GOULD: Your Honor astonishes me. I don't

conscientiously, and I think I am right, that if Moss were

to the defense.

here and Moss gave the same testimony that he gave before the Securities and Exchange Commission he would be helpful

Of course I am no child. I am no novice. I know maybe they could get him to admit that he was a liar, as I got D'Onofrio and Feeney and the rest of them to admit they were liars.

into something where I do agree with you, none of us know what Moss would do. But the point I am trying to make is for the defense to say, "Look, Judge, we agree we don't know what Moss would do," but in the next breath to say, "We say Moss would help us," this to me is the whole point I am trying to make.

That to me is a nonsequitur of the highest order.

MR. GOULD: I do not concede that we don't know
what Moss would say because we have his sworn testimony.

THE COURT: You then have to say that what you are really saying is "Judge, that is his sworn testimony, that is true there is no doubt about it."

MR. GOULD: That is right, up to now. We must make the assumption that if the man were alive and he got on the witness stand he would give the same testimony he gave when he was under oath in 1969.

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THE COURT: Do you want to unfrock yourself as a cross-examiner?

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You have spent days in this trial demonstrating. to my satisfaction at least, that sworn testimony does not mean an awful lot to people.

As a professional nisi prius Judge I can tell you my own experience corroborates this.

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MR. GOULD: I also feel that there is a tendency on the part of professional nisi prius judges to give a little more credence to the Government's lawyer than to the defendants' lawyers and I would have to quarrel with that.

MR. GOULD: I don't mean it to be unkind. It's inevitable when a judge has been on the bench and listens to the Itkins and appreciates --

THE COURT: Even if I accept that unkind remark --

THE COURT: I will tell you why I regard it as unkind --

MR. GOULD: I don't mean it to be.

think it is unkind. Again, and so often as happens in American jurisprudence, defendants and judges forget and lawyers forget that when a defendant insists on his constitutional rights to a trial by jury of his peers for all they know they may be ignoring one salient point, if the judge really had the power to be the tryer of the fact he might then properly exercise his factfinding powers, mirabile dicto in favor of some defendant and this to me is a gorge, unassailable possibility that no lawyer or judge when he writes has the courtesy or the practicality to admit.

Once in a while, but so often not.

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Let's get back to this.

MR. GOULD: I want to make one final remark for the record. I am not deceiving myself. If Mr. Moss were alive and healthy I might have to face the possibility that Moss would have sat in the witness stand as the chief accuser and maybe D'Onofrio would have been a defendant because they would not have needed D'Onofrio.

I know those things. I am not a baby. I am conscious of the realities of criminal prosecutions.

Apparently these gentlemen forget that I was once a prosecutor myself. I know something about this.

THE COURT: You can't blame him after listening to you.

MR.GOULD: They weren't even born. I might deliver a dissertation on the difference in standards but that is irrelevant. I understand about Moss. Nevertheless, I respectfully urge on this Court that as far as we know Moss gave sworn testimony and there is no proof that he was a lair and if your Honor doesn't agree with me that it is prejudicial, that is a matter of professional judgment as between us and I am not going to waste your time, your Honor, trying to persuade you that I am right and you are wrong. I still think I am right. I still think we were prejudiced. I think it ought to be a policy

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in the United States Government to bring cases to trial quickly. To bring indictments quickly and that the Government shouldn't have the advantage of working for years and years and making these scandalous, sordid deals with the D'Onofrios and the Feeneys and people like that and then expecting a private citizen with no money and no resources after the passage of many years to try to match the impact of their vast resources and their vast prestige. That is why I say we are prejudiced.

THE COURT: May I ask you another question.

I have always understood, but again I may be wrong, that
the defendants are urging pre-indictment delay.

MR. GOULD: That is correct.

THE COURT: That to me means that you may not be arguing traditional Sixth Amendment type delays.

MR. GOULD: I think they come together. This is an old dispute.

THE COURT: I don't want to argue with this at all. I just want to understand.

MR. GOULD: I think it amounts to Sixth Amendment delays. I think defendants are entitled to a speedy trial. Inherent in the constitutional requirement for a speedy trial is that the prosecuting agency get off its duff when it knows the facts and not take advantage of the elapse of

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time and not take advantage of the accrual of benefits
that they get as against the impossibility of a defendant
to deal with events that happened six and seven and eight
years ago. We have no problem with possible indictment
delay because our own circuit Court of Appeals has said, "This
is it, get the case tried."

I think it would be a nice thing if somewhere we could legislate into existence a requirement that when the Government knows the facts it has to move on it.

It can't wait until midnight before the statute of limitations runs out. But that is not the law. This is discretionary with the Court. It requires a demonstration of prejudice and all I can do is to say that we are prejudiced when a man who swore, the absolute converse of what the Government's principal witness said, that man isn't here and he isn't here because of the passage of time.

If they waited long enough Mr. Stoller wouldn't have a Milton Gould to defend him either because I am going to die some day and they would be better off with some kid in here defending him than with me.

I don't think there is much sense in arguing any more. If I don't impress your Honor I will subside with the same respect I have for the Court when I started the discussion.

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I simply remind vour Honor that in addition to the refutation of D'Onofrio that we derive from an examination of Moss' sworn testimony before the SEC, if we look at the Bonavia testimony which apparently impressed your Honor, Bonavia testified that he had two private conversations with Moss in which he said Moss denied certain facts that Stoller had asserted.

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Your Honor will understand that if Mr. Moss were here we would be able to contradict that testimony out of the mouth of Mr. Moss. I have nothing more to say about it. I renew the motion. I understand your Honor's views about it.

If your Honor finds in his discretion after having heard the Government's proof that these defendants are not prejudiced, I have nothing to do but accept it.

THE COURT: You may be assuming something you ought not to assume. My only point in interrupting you was that I still believe you are misconceiving what troubles this Court about your position. Again, I don't want to start any wrangles and I am not accusing you of showing any disrespect to the Court.

MR. GOULD: Your Honor knows that would never happen.

THE COURT: Of course. Again, I seem to be having

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the same difficulty with you that I have had continually with Mr. Sorkin and Mr. Edwards about that Frank overhear point. I am not sure there has been a meeting of the issues here.

In any case, I would like to pause here and ask you, Mr. Feldshuh, have you got anything to add to this argument?

MR. FELDSHUH: Yes, your Honor.

Mr. Gould emphasized considerably on the SEC testimony of Mr. Moss. I, on the other hand, accepted that. I go to D'Onofrio's testimony that is in the record here before your Honor. I have categorized without belaboring the point the various places in the transcript wherein there is reference to contacts between D'Onofrio and Moss and the impact of that upon the Defendant Frank.

If I have your Honor's permission I would be pleased to hand this up without giving verbally these various references. I will give to the Government a copy of this paper, if Mr. Sorkin will accept it.

Your Honor, with regard to the Marion case and with all due respect, your Honor, the Marion case, at page 404 US 325 says actual prejudice. Sure it is actual prejudice but that doesn't depend upon what we believe or not believe.

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The point is the availability of some evidence that because of the delay was not available. Might I point out with some degree of emphasis, your Honor, that D'Onofrio when he first came back -- and I am now referring your Honor to the subparagraph D of my little outline at transcript 551 -- it appeared that D'Onofrio was very much engaged in contacts with the United States Attorney talking about a lot of crimes or a lot of other crimes and he was spending his time, as he testified, with many Assistant United States Attorneys.

From the point of view of tactics, your Honor, it was the United States Attorney and the Government who decided that this is the way we are going to handle D'Onofrio. We are going to get him in here and despite the fact that on May 22nd and May 23, 1973 he had seen Doonan and talked to Doonan about the Training With The Pros situation, nevertheless they put D'Onofrio on ice as far as Training With The Pros was concerned and they were having him develop other situations.

I say that this was a matter of tactic on behalf of the Government.

Your Honor will also recall that one of D'Onofrio's very important points was that in July of 1969 he came in and he told Moss and he told Herzfeld that they better

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get Martin Frank as their lawyer. Moss obviously doesn't agree with that. How do we prove that, your Honor?
We prove that by the fact that there is a retainer letter dated May 29, 1969.

If Mr. Moss were here he could state plainly his dissatisfaction with Barton and that D'Onofrio had nothing to do with forcing Moss into selecting Mr. Frank. And it wasn't that kind of duress and pressure as if it were part of the original scheme and plan.

May I say also, your Honor, one of the key areas in this situation is the Bank Hofmann letter of indication. You recall his testimony where he said that Frank told him and others that he had now taken care of the destruction of that letter.

Now, I would submit, your Honor, that with Mr. Moss here that so-called episode could be laid at rest because it was Mr. Moss who gave the letter to the SEC and it was the SEC who, through Mr. Rashes' testimony, through the transcript, had that letter marked as SEC Exhibit 1 in connection with the investigation.

Again, we have at transcript 1075, we have the testimony of Marilyn Herzfeld and she says that Moss mentioned Ramon D'Onofrio and overseas conversations.

We would certainly have to have Moss in here to give us

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have Bonavia allegedly discussing the bank letter with Ramon D'Onofrio from her mouth. We have a series of places with regard to where Moss' testimony was urgent and vital to the interests of the Defendant Frank.

At transcript 1085 we have a telephone conversation of Moss with Ramon D'Onofrio with regard to his alleged SEC testimony or with regard to his SEC testimony on May 27, 1969. It was there, may it please the Court, if Moss were here we would have the testimony out of Moss' mouth as to what happened at that episode immediately following the SEC testimony on May 27, 1969.

It is our view that we would prove out of the mouth of Mr. Moss that it was Mr. Moss who was dissatisfied with Barton and wanted an SEC lawyer to be retained and not Mr. D'Onofrio who was forcing anything on anybody.

Your Honor, also with regard to Mr. Bonavia and his testimony where he gives conversations allegedly between Mr. Moss and Mr. Bonavia at transcript 1509 and 1512, in all of these areas, and it is all listed in the memorandum that I gave you, in all of these areas that Moss' presence is urgent and vital.

I respectfully submit that under Marion it is not for us, neither Mr. Gould nor myself or Mr. Sorkin

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nor your Honor, to determine whether or not Moss would be repudiated as a liar in his cross examination. It is merely for us in a situation where the Government chose to keep D'Onofrio on ice and didn't go forward with the TWP prosecution and indictment, that that unfortunate circumstance of Moss' death, that is a circumstance that must fall upon the head of the Government under Marion and under the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution.

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THE COURT: Let me ask you something, Mr. Feldshuh.

Can you point to me one reference to your partner and client, Martin Frank, in the transcript of Mr. Moss?

MR. FELDSHUH: No, sir.

THE COURT: None?

MR. FELDSHUH: None.

THE COURT: Absolutely none.

MR. FELDSHUH: I agree with you.

you and Mr. Gould did not understand. My view of the Moss transcript is quite different than your arguments or your briefs suggest. My view is that in substantial measure Moss deposition before the SEC can be deemed to corroborate Ramon D'Onofrio in very many important particulars. It is true there are some important particulars what we heard here by D'Onofrio. They are by no means what you call a flat refutation of D'Onofrio's testimony.

Indeed, if I were the Government, to be perfectly frank, I would very much like to have Mr. Moss here even if he didn't come out with more details and clear up certain ambiguities than exist in this record. I'm sorry. I don't read it the way you gentlemen brief it.

Perhaps that may give you some understanding of

why I take a somewhat different view of matters here.

MR. FELDSHUH: May I comment on that, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir. I wish you would. There
is absolutely nothing in the Moss transcript that

suggests that he would be any help to Martin Frank whatsoever.

MR. FELDSHUH: Except one vital area.

THE COURT: What is that?

MR. FELDSHUH: In the transcript Mr. Moss testifies about the five, six people who helped him float the stock.

Now, your Honor -- it was even there as to whether or not the SEC would consider these people as underwriters in violation of Section 5 of the Act, of the '33 Act.

Now, I say to you, your Honor, when Moss Talks about these people floating the stock and helping him float the stock, how do we come to this nominee business? Is that not pertinent to Mr. D'Onofrio's comment about nominees when Moss says, as far as I'm cocerned, I had five people, none of whom is a nominee of anybody.

I suggest to you respectfully your Honor that that does fall upon Mr. Frank, even though his name is not mentioned. It isn't necessary, sir, that a piece of evidence --

THE COURT: What I do suggest to you is, if you

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join in the argument that Moss is crucial to Frank, there doesn't seem to be any particular indication that that is so at all.

MR. FELDSHUH: Except one point.

THE COURT: You rely on the transcript. You can't ask me to go off into some other direction if you ask me to look to the transcript.

MR. FELDSHUH: I don't want to go off on any other direction, your Honor. Of course, I go along to the extent that it is applicable to Mr. Frank with whatever Mr. Gould says.

However, your Honor, I'm making emphasis, your
Honor, on the transcript on what happened in this
courthouse. I have delineated those pages with a degree
of exactitude and I respectfully address your Honor to that.

I ask your Honor to please consider those elements and then we can go on from there and let your Honor determine whether or not the prejudice is there as far as Martin Frank is concerned.

MR. GOULD: Your Honor, I would like to mention two things and then I will subside on this subject, at least.

First of all, it is conceded by the Government -this is a quotation -- "D'Onofrio was cooperating with

the Government as early as 1970."

THE COURT: No doubt about it. It is also conceded by you that he was involved in many other investigations, in trials which have been memorialized for the future, if anybody is really concerned and there are various opinions of this in the Appellate Court in this building.

MR. GOULD: All that means is that D'Onofrio was very busy on other matters.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GOULD: And therefore the defendants had to wait until D'Onofrio or the Government was willing to try him in this one.

THE COURT: Mr. Gould, one of my problems is, though
I grant you to read some of the opinions that we read in
this world and we write, and the briefs we write and we
read, you think otherwose. You've got to assess these things
with a little practicality.

I do not believe that one can ignore what has been going on.

I don't want to hear any more. Do you want to add anything to your brief on this, Mr. Sorkin?

MR. SORKIN: I do, your Honor, just a couple of points.

Point No. 1, your Honor, most recently Mr.

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Feldshuh's five people, Kanter, Feeney, Kirschbaum, Wu and Pfingst. Feeney was on the stand. Hot once did he ask Feeney one thing about an underwriting and he had this transcript.

Point No. 2, your Honor; back on April 26th

Mr. Derfner of Mr. Feldshuh's firm filed an affidavit in

support of their motions for discovery and inspection.

In paragraph 27 they admit that Moss, and I'm quoting,

"Is currently residing in Florida, has suffered three

heart attacks to date and will not be available as a witness

at the trial of this criminal proceeding due to his severe

heart condition."

They had ample opportunity, at least they knew as of April 26, '74 that Mr. Moss was in ill health and they could have deposed him.

The next point I want to make, your Honor, is this:

This question of Mr. D'Onofrio's cooperating.

I think counsel for the defendants well know that Mr.

D'Onofrio really didn't begin cooperating on Swiss banks

and stock manipulations until he got back from Switzerland,

which was in May of 1973.

He spoke to Mr. Doonan very casually as he testified on Training With The Pros and it was not until

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July of '73, which is just almost -- as soon as he got back that D'Onofrio was thrown into the grand jury and he testified about Training With The Pros.

Up to that point, your Honor, all the Government had was D'Onofrio. The grand jury began to hear this information in the fall of 1973, began to call witnesses, and lo and behold Mr. Allen skips and doesn't come back until January.

On January 15th when the Government felt it had sufficient evidence to put before the grand jury to -- January '74, your Honor, to get an indictment, it acted expeditiously and an indictment came down one month later.

THE COURT: Unless there is something else specific, I don't think you have to press it any further. I regard this motion as totally lacking in merit.

Anything else you want to say?

MR. SORKIN: I merely wanted to preserve the record in view of the fact there may be an appeal on this.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SORKIN: The next thing I want to point out, your Honor, is that Mr. Moss' testimony has been contradicted by Herzfeld and it has been contradicted by Bonavia and it has been contradicted by D'Onofrio.

THE COURT: Again, this is a point that I tried

to make with Mr. Gould, but he didn't see it that way.

It points up one of the real problems with this kind of a discussion.

MR. SORKIN: One other point too, your Honor.

Even assuming that Mr. Moss' testimony is true, and your

Honor is absolutely correct, we don't concede that it is

true, but even assuming that it is true, all Moss was

testifying to, your Honor, was what his knowledge of the

facts were. It is clear from the testimony in this entire

case that Moss was not present at the Baur au Lac meeting,

Moss was not present at Frank's office in November of 1968

when the nominee strategy was planned. He was not present

when they had to get receipts in March of '69 to prove

proof of ownership and he wasn't present when Mr. Stoller

came back from the SEC and told Mr. Frank that he testified.

He wasn't present at any of the so-called vital meetings, which the Government thinks are of extreme importance to this case.

After May 1969, May 27th, when he testified, he no longer appears. He just doesn't appear. He is not present in late '69 when Bonavia comes in and sees
D'Onofrio and Stoller. He is not present when Bonavia meets Stoller and Frank and he is just not there.

It may be what Moss says is true for the sake of

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argument. That is what he believed the true state of affairs.

He believed that the contacts were the ones that were forcing the price up. He may not have known. There is no evidence in his testimony that he knew that Mr. Stoller -- there is no evidence in his transcript that Mr. Moss knew that Mr. Stoller had touted Mr. Schneider and on the stock, had touted Elinor Wien on the stock, had rouse Hyman and Allen as well with Walter Paruch.

There is no evidence that he knew that the stock was going up on the basis of artificial manipulation.

I think your Honor has stated the other points. I don't think I should belabor the point.

MR. FELDSHUH: Just for the record, your Honor, one final point.

Mr. Moss is represented by counsel, a man by the name of Arthur Litts.

As his counsel Mr. Litts refused to permit Mr. Moss to be interviewed or deposed from the time --

THE COURT: Mr. Feldshuh, no lawyer in this case ever applied to this Court for an order to have his deposition taken.

Even the lowliest newspaper reader in the Watergat era knows that there are rules taking care of this problem.

My affection and respect for you and Mr. Gould remain undiminished, but I must say, coming from you two veterans this doesn't impress me.

MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, may I just put this in the record. Moss was subpoenaed by the Government to appear before the Training grand jury and was excused due to his ill health.

Mr. Sorkin, that is true, is it not?

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, not only is that true, but I should add further, we received a letter back from Mrs. Moss I believe in which it was stated that they had no objection to us coming down to Florida and seeing him.

I will be happy to show that letter to Mr. Feldshuh.

MR. FELDSHUH: You never told us about that.

MR. SORKIN: You never asked about it. You never made a motion.

THE COURT: Let's not get off into this kind of argument which has become all too prevalent in our case.

This motion which I will accept Mr. Gould's view of as both a pre-indictment delay motion, such as the kind discussed in such cases as United States versus Marion and also viewed as a motion for a denial of a

 in both lights, I regard the motion as totally lacking in merit because of the peculiar circumstances in this case.

As is well known by this time, the defendants raise two basic arguments in addition to the chronological passage of time. Defendants properly concede that the Government filed the indictment well within the statute of limitation period, although certainly not in the beginning thereof.

But turning to what I regard the more crucial arguments, the defendants seem to argue two things.

First of all, that the witnesses seemed to be vague as to dates, and truly a number of them were.

Second of all, the defendants argue most importantly that Elmer Bud Moss, the former president of this organization most lately known as Training With The Pros, was a crucial witness for them and the fact that he died as he did apparently in July 2nd of this year amounted to gross prejudice requiring this Court to grant this motion dismissing the indictment.

In my opinion, the arguments of Mr. Moss are not only unconvincing but are the most holy kind of arguments I can imagine in a court of law on this issue.

To begin with, it is stated in the papers and here this morning that if you read the transcript of Mr. Mess before the Securities and Exchange Commission taken on May 27, 1969, that that transcript flatly refutes Ramon D'Onofrio. In my opinion, that is absolutely not true.

It is, of course, true that any transcript contains its differences on certain subjects between two wi*nesses.

I have to agree to that. Here and there there are things that could be read as differences.

More importantly I read the transcript as corroborating D'Onofrio.

I also have to say that though Mr. Gould and Mr. Feldshuh are clearly right, we don't know what Moss would say if he were brought in here now. Maybe he would corroborate his transcript or say it was true, maybe he wouldn't. We don't know that. We can't make a determination of that here, nor can we make this motion turn on that unknown fact.

On the other hand, I think it is very wrong and I want the record to show that I manifestly disagree with the flat conclusions which the defendants offer about that transcript.

Further than that, this is a case wherein there appear documents. Those documents have been available to the defendants for a good long time. The defendants

have not only had discovery from the United States Attorney but more importantly they have been able to get certain documents from others who were involved in this case.

They also have documents of their own as is manifest from the trial of this case so far.

This is not a case where the defendants are totally in reliance upon testimony of others and nothing else. It is far from that.

Third of all, contrary to the contentions made to my astonishment here in an American courtroom this morning, there is absolutely nothing to the canard that Moss was unavailable for deposition under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The record will bear me out I trust that no counsel ever made an application to depose Elmer Bud Moss prior to trial and it is perfectly apparent from concessions made here this morning that the defense lawyers as well as the Government were aware that Moss had some heart condition for some months prior to his death.

Finally, I note that it is totally unconvincing to suppose that Bud Moss, whether he was lying or telling the truth, would be much help for the very reason that the Government just underscored. Moss, according to all of the evidence in this case, really went out of the picture

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as knowing what was going on in many important respects

pretty much after his testimony posses the SEC on May 27

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pretty much after his testimony before the SEC on May 27, 1969.

Now, that is not all. The reliance or the claim

Now, that is not all. The reliance or the claim of prejudice because of the death of Moss is unconvincing in a number of other respects. We have had the testimony of people who now it is claimed Moss supports were the managers of this underwriting, people like Kirschenbaum, Joseph Pfingst, who is now residing happily in a Federal Bureau of Prisons institution and who, to my knowledge, is going to apparently be produced as a witness, and others who are not deceased.

Defense as far as I know could have approached them and amybe even did. I could go on but I think that is sufficient to the hour.

The motion is totally lacking of any convincing merit whatsoever -- excuse me. There is one other important thing, and I have done a disservice to Messrs. Gould and Feldshuh in ignoring it, which I didn't mean to do.

It is true as they argue that Ramon D'Onofrio has been cooperating to some extent with Government lawyers and agents since sometime in 1970. We know from recorded cases in this circuit of district courts and the Appellate Court that this is so.

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On the other hand, the Government is quite right in pointing up the fact that D'Onotilo was running around in Switzerland and he told us about this, and he really didn't return home and start cooperating with the United States Attorney in this district in this case until sometime in May or June of 1973. We know he returned home, but it wasn't until the summer.

하게 되었다. 그 사람이 맛있다면서 하는데 없는데 없는데 하나 나를 모르는데 그는 걸다.

I don't think it is any indication of an improper delay that the Government didn't return its indictment until after grand jury proceedings in the fall of '73.

There is absolutely no evidence that the Government purpsely delayed matters in this case in order to lull the defendants or in order to prejudice the defendants or in order to mislead the defendants. There is absolutely none.

> Therefore, I deny the motion in all respects. Now, Mr. Gould, what do we get to next?

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MR. GOULD: I would like to address myself now to a motion which I now make to dishiss the so-called false statement counts.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GOULD: Counts 11 through 16.

If your Honor please, in Count 11 there is a recitation of the testimony in which Stoller describes his relationship with Bank Hofmann. He said he was a parttime advisor to the bank, that he advised the bank as to interesting situations and that he is rewarded through the bank in the event of profits. He said he told the bank that this stock, Training With the Pros, was highly speculative and dangerous.

Then he went on to say that the bank's relationship with its clients is unknown to him and that the bank doesn't tell the United States Government or Philip Stoller who its clients are.

THE COURT: Stop right there.

MR. GOULD: Yes.

THE COURT: I have always regarded this count with complete lack of understanding as to whether it really states any claim at all.

You remember that prior to trial you gentlemen attacked this count on behalf of Stoller, I decided that

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I better listen in fairness to the United States before I rule. But the fact is at that time, for example, and today I still don't understand exactly what this means.

I am not convinced there is any really compelling evidence that any of this is particularly false. It may be a little bit vague, it may be a little bit less than the whole truth, but that is not the charge.

MR. GOULD: Since Bronston we have no confusion about that kind of stuff.

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Sorkin.

MR. GOULD: Very well.

THE COURT: I don't understand this, Mr. Sorkin.

MR. SORKIN: Yes, your Honor.

Y our Honor, the Government took the position -let me first review what I can of the evidence. Mr. Stoller's
statement in here, "That the bank, they do not tell the
United States Government who their accounts are, they certainly tell Philip Stoller."

Further up in their Page 17 of the indictment,
"I have no knowledge as to what they do with their clients."

I think the evidence is overwhelming that not only did Mr.Stoller know what the bank did with their clients, to wit, Bonavia, Allen, D'Onofrio, but in fact, I think the evidence is overwhelming that Mr.Stoller was

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a client of the bank.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. All of that is accepted.

The only trouble is, as a general proposition what he is saying here is true. You see, the questions weren't that specific.

That is why the defense keeps harping on U nited States versus Bronston.

MR. SORKIN: I appreciate that, your Honor. The position we took on the motions for discovery and inspection was that this can be distinguished from Section 1621 and 1623 which Bronston addressed itself to.

THE COURT: That is true, it did.

MR. SORKIN: This, and I think it is clear in this

Circuit -- I don't want to belabor the point. I think

U. S. against Gillilard, 312 USC 6 and U.S. against Diego,

320 Fed 2d 898 of this Circuit, clearly say that the purpose

of 1001 is to in effect prevent the testifying witness

from misleading and creating in the eyes of the agency a mis
understanding as to the true state of affairs.

I think Mr.Stoller's testimony on excn and every one of the counts, and I will address myself to each and every one of them, is a massive attempt to confuse, mislead, misdirect the SEC from understanding, what really took place in connection with the Training With the Pros underwriting.

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I concede if Bronston was applied to this test, the fault lies in the questioner, although I am not accusing the questioner of the SEC. Probably he didn't pin Mr.Stoller down. It is probably evident in the transcript Mr.Stoller was a tough cookie to pin down in the SEC. Mr.Stoller's attempts before the SEC to mislead and use the SEC as to what really went on here, I think that is the crux of the count and I think that as a matter of law is sufficient to sign the count.

MR. GOULD: I think, your Honor, that is an argument which pays much more credit to Mr. Sorkin's imagination than his scholarship. We are supposed to be dealing with perjury here.

If the Government wants to legislate into existence a crime called not cooperating with the Government in an examination, they better do it and we can indict a fellow for that.

I think this is clearly within Bronston and I don't think there is any way in which a man can be charged with perjury for what went on here.

THE COURT: Mr. Sorkin is literally correct when he says that Bronston didn't involve the same statute.

MR. GOULD: Different statutes, same principle.

I mean, you can't send a man to jail because the examiner in

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the SEC didn't then follow up and say to him, did youever hear of a man named D'Onofrio? — Do you know anything about his relationship with the Bank Hofmann?

They didn't do it, they don't do their job on this count, if that is what they were after.

You see, I would like to add one thing. I think my friend's mind is a little conditioned bythe existence of the statute like 10B(5). 10B(5), you are in trouble not only for what you do, but what you don't do. If you are selling securities and you hold back, that is actionable.

We are not dealing with 10B(5) here. There is no 10B(5) in a false statement or perjury offense.

If you want to convict a man for telling a lie, you got to ask him a question and he has got to give you a demonstrably false statement to that question.

That is not what happened here.

There is no way the count can stand.

THE COURT: All right. You made your point.

Let's go to Count 12.

MR. SORKIN: May I just add one thing, your Honor, which I meant to inform the Court of.

Section 1001, and I am quoting, says "Anyone who knowingly and wilfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme or device a material fact or makes any false,

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fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation."

It is our position with adspect to 11, and the language of 1001 is certainly different from 1623, that Mr. Stoller was engaged in a trick, a scheme and a device to falsify and he misrepresented the true state of facts.

I think that is the crux of Section 1001. I will go on to Count 12 now, your Honor.

MR. GOULD: I have to make a motion on Count 12 first.

THE COURT: Let him make his motion.

MR. GOULD: As to Count 12, I move to dismiss that.

Excuse me. First of all, whatever the law is on Count 11 -
I forgot something here.

Where is the proof of falsity in this case? How has the Government made out a prima facie case?

THE COURT: That is the point I was trying to make a moment ago.

First of all, the questioning was so imprecise here and it shows that we are covering a number of subjects in a very general bland way, and as far as it goes you could say that there is a lot of truth in all of his answers here. They may not be the whole truth, but --

MR. SORKIN: I will narrow it down. Perhaps the answer is to excise part of this.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. CO 7:4580

Let me narrow down what we believe to be the falsity here. The question put, "no you spend a major part of your time talking to Bank Hofmann, a small or minor part or what part?" At which point Mr.Stoller going on to Page 17 begins --

MR. GOULD: You are talking about two different things now. I see. All right.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. SORKIN: At this point begins a dissertation on how he is, as he says, recompensed by the bank. Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't give him some sort of reward.

Then he goes on to say, and here is the crux of this count, "As you understand, these accounts are coded. All the Swiss banks are so. I have no knowledge as to what they do with their clients, but they will tell me, yes, we will go into the situation."

The evidence is overwhelming here that Mr.Stoller did know what the clients did in the context of this testimony.

THE COURT: Sure, he is in bed with a crook named Herbert. I understand your theory.

MR. SORKIN: Bonavia. He was getting a percentage Bonavia's profits.

THE COURT: I know. As a whole and, generally

speaking, this is true about Swiss banks.

MR. SORKIN: That Stolies would get a percentage of a client's --

THE COURT: No, please.

MR. SORKIN: I am sorry.

THE COURT: The statement here, this is what puzzles me. I understand your position, but it just seems like such a fudgy case under a 1001 "as you understand, these accounts are coded accounts."

Generally speaking that is true.

"All the Swiss banks are so. That is true. I have no knowledge as to what they do with their clients." Generally speaking, I think that is true. He doesn't know what they do with all their clients.

MR. SORKIN: Agreed. In the context of the SEC inquiring about Training With the Pros, the clients engaged in the Training With the Pros offering, to wit, D'Onofrio, Allen, Stoller and Bonavia. I think he perfectly well knew what they did with their clients. He was getting a percentage, 10 per cent from Mr. Bonavia on Bonavia's profits as was Herbert on his profits.

He asked D'Onofrio -- back when D'Onofrio opened his account at Bank Hofmann, "Give me 10 per cent of your profits through that account."

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Weissinger was also a client as testified to by Bonavia and D'Onofrio of Stoller and Allen. They were getting a percentage of his profits.

I think it is clear that he knew very well what the bank did with its clients because he was getting a piece of the action from the bank's clients.

Again, your Honor, while I must concede that

Bronston is not -- asks for an answer to a specific question,

the question must be pointed and the answer must be

directed at the question.

I think under 1001 we are dealing with a different statute here. I think the law is clear on that.

MR. GOULD: I would like to hear a case, your Honor.

MR. SORKIN: Gillilard, a Supreme Court case.

MR. GOULD: It says when you fudge up --

MR. SORKIN: I will give you a quote.

MR. GOULD: Give me a quote.

MR. SORKIN: "The intent of Congress in formulating Section 1001 was to protect the authorized functions of the various governmental departments from any type of deceptive practise" -- we cite Gillilard. It is in our memo -- "as well as from those who would cheat or mislead it in the administration of its programs," citing United

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States against Johnson, which is an Eighth Circuit case.

MR. GOULD: That we are expected to believe is the substitute for examiner asking Mr. Stoller the question, do you know anything about the relationship of Bonavia to the Swiss bank? Do you know anything --

MR. SORKIN: That is not --

MR, GOULD: That is what I would have done in my pristine ignorance if I were examining the man.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen. I get the point.

Let's turn to Count 12.

MR. GOULD: As to Count 12, your Honor, that is the one where Stoller is indicted here for saying he first heard of Training With the Pros from D'Onofrio who said it looked interesting.

Then he is asked whether D'Onofrio said anything else and Stoller said "Nothing of any consequence."

Patently I will agree, a non-responsive answer, but a characterization on his part.

How do they show that to be false? If they wanted to prosecute a man for a false statement there, I would suggest he has to be pinned down. In any event, he amplifies the answer. He then goes on to say, D'Onofrio brought him into the company, introduced him to Moss, pointed out what D'Onofrio had told him, that Training With the Pros was

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filing its Reg. A.

Then he is asked a gnestron and he says he is not in a position to make a commitment as to what Mr. D'Onofrio does for a living.

Well now, in that last one I must sympathize with him. I don't think anybody in the world could have made that commitment.

if, you know, believing all the Government's witnesses, nost particularly D'Onofrio, I am not so sure I want to commit mysel-as to exactly what D'Onofrio does for a living.

MR. GOULD: Look what the man does, your Honor.

He says "Question: What did D'Onofrio say to you about

Training With the Pros outside the statement that it looks interesting?"

He says, "Nothing of consequence."
They don't follow up on that.

This is not a refutation that D'Onofrio didn't say anything else. This is his own judgment, "Nothing of consequence." Then they go on:

"What business is he in?"

They leave it alone.

"What business is Mr. D'Onofrio in?"

Here comes an answer. He says, "I'm not trying to

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be évasive, Mr. Rashes. I have a feeling you know more about Mr.D'Onofrio's business than t do, so I wish we could pass the question."

Now, if he would stop right there he might be in a little trouble. He goes on. He says, "He has been, I know, with A. T. Brod & Company in the underwriting department. don't know whether he was head of the department or not. He is also I understand an investor. I believe he may be a financial advisor to certain firms and so on."

You can't send people to jail for giving answers like that to that kind of questioning. You have to close up the country.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SORKIN: May I be heard on that one, your Hondr? Count 12?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I think with respect to the statement "nothing of any consequence," the very least that is so misleading in context of what happened prior to June 20, 1969, it boggles the imagination, going all the way back to June of '68 when they had a meeting at the Baur au Lack Hotel, where they discussed the plan to take a block of the stock in the underwriting.

Point 1, your Honor.

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Point 2, Mr.Bonavia has testified that when he first met Stoller in the fall of '68 Stoller told him, listen, or words to that effect, and I can't use the exact words.

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I will tell you the substance.

He said I have met a stock promoter who is as good as I am and he is going to take this stock.

Now, nothing can be more clear when Mr. Bonavia hears from the words of Mr.Stoller that Mr. D'Onofrio --

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THE COURT: I am beginning to think that Mr.

Gould has a point when he says that you are conceiving the argument here in a different context. I understand your position after the fact of the testimony. What I am concerned about is that first of all the questions are extremely fudgy.

Second of all, the witness doesn't merely state out and out mistruths. He may have not revealed a lot of information but he wasn't really asked to. This whole thing just seems too ephemeral, I think Mr. Gould probably has a point. If you can get convicted under a 1001 for this kind of question and answer, we are all in trouble, mostly lawyers.

We are the greatest fudgers in all the land. I don't buy this. I agree with you, sure, in hingsight, particularty it is easy to see that taking your version of the events that you would feel this way because he was certainly not volunteering anything. Maybe even he was fudging a little bit himself.

But, my heavens, he was allowed to fudge. Nobody asked him any compelling questions.

MR. GOULD: I would agree the antidote for fudging is a little professional skill on the part of the interrogator.

THE COURT: Count 13.

MR. GOULD: Count 13, 1 will borrow his phrase, this boggles the mind.

Stoller was asked whether he had been guaranteed a profit. That is the way it is put, "Were you guaranteed a profit."

"Mr. Stoller, were you guaranteed a profit?"

Now Mr.Stoller answers with a dissertation, "The word 'quarantee' Mr. Kelly is a funny kind of word."

THE COURT: Don't read it to me, I can read, please.

thing here, you know. In effect he says I don't know whether I was or wasn't, I will tell you what happened and he goes on to tell him what happened. What is false about that part of it? We will come to the est of it later. What is possibly false about that? Where is the proof in this case that Stoller by anybody was guaranteed a profit aside from its inherent substantive invalidity? Where is the prima facie case of perjury with respect to that?

THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Ira Sorkin.

MR. SORKIN: With respect to 13, your Honor, I think the whole answer is a lie. It is false. It is a complete denial of the terms of the manipulation of the agreement between D'Onofrio and the other co-conspirators

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was no agreement that the bank had asked me to secure stock for them. That is a lot of baloney. The bank never asked to secure stock. They were going to get the stock and put it in their secret accounts. There is no evidence in this case that the bank had come to him as agent, and asked him to secure stock.

The use of the indication letter --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. You were doing fine until you said that.

MR. SORKIN: I realized that in the middle of my sentence, your Honor.

MR. GOULD: I did too.

MR. SORKIN: There is nothing to indicate here, your Honor, from the testimony of D'Onofrio and from the testimony of Bonavia that Stoller in any way was asked by the bank to secure stock. What is here is Stoller and D'Onofrio and Allen and Pfingst agreeing and later on Mr. Frank, agreeing first before Frank comes in to send this phony indication letter, and then after the indication letter is thrown out the window an agreement to look, we will use nominees to take the stock and we will buy it back right after the effective date and put it in Gypsy, Shirly and Erika. That is what it is. The whole answer, particularly

emphasizing the bank asking me to secure stock, is false and Mr.Stoller knew it was false when he said it.

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MR. GOULD: I gather all they are relying on is the statement the bank asked me to secure stock for them. If that is so then their own evidence in this case negates it.

They put in that exhibit, the so-called indication letter back in October of '68 or something like that. Are they telling us now that you are not supposed to believe that?

MR. SORKIN: Mr. D'Onofrio testified that was part of the plan, to do it the same way they had done a previous deal, to send an indication letter. On ly after they had gone to see Mr. Frank with the indication letter did they find out they can't do that because Training wasn't a public company.

MR. GOULD: We don't have the burden of showing what was true or false here.

MR. SORKIN: There is testimony from Mr. D'Onofrio that they planned to send this indication letter.

MR. GOULD: Now we come to the rest of the count.

Mr.Stoller, are you acting as an agent and so on. I would

like to know what it is the Government says is false there.

I think every word of that is true.

MR. SORKIN: I have lost you.

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MR. GOULD: The rest of what you indict him for here from the words "Mr. Stoller, a.e you acting as an agen to for the bank or on your own behalf," Page 19.

MR. SORKIN: All right, I am sorry.

MR. GOULD: What is wrong with that? There isn't a word there that on the Government's own proof isn't completely true.

THE COURT: In other words, Mr. Sorkin, if you look in the middle of Page 19 beginning with the question, "Mr. Stoller, are you acting," and so on, do you really claim that is false?

MR. SORKIN: "Are you acting," we claim that the next paragraph "now the bank agreed that if I purchased the stock at a price they had no way of knowing that they would rebuy or buy the stock from me at 10. They afforded me what I considered to be a sensible profit."

There has been testimony from D'Onofrio that that was just a device to impress the SEC to get receipts from the bank to show that they sold it to the bank at 10 and they could come back and show these receipts when , in fact, they were really selling it to their own accounts.

If your Honor wishes we can find the testimony on that particular point. I recall when Mr. D'Onofrio spoke to Mr.Ballmer he said, "Look Marty" -- referring to

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Mr. Frank -- "advised us to get receipts, prepare the papers and make it look like we were selling it to the bank," when in fact the \$10 was money coming out of their own account.

THE COURT: Let's go to Count 14.

MR. GOULD: Count 14 is the one in which they recite the testimony of Stoller --

MR. SORKIN: There is one more part of 20 which we maintain is false.

MR. GOULD: Suppose you tell us what is false.

I thought it was consistent.

MR. SORKIN: "When you say repaid, you paid them for it,", "I paid it for them. I then resold it to negotiation on the bank on the price of ten."

MR.GOULD: That is the proof.

MR. SORKIN: There is no proof that there was any negotiation with the bank. What the proof shows is that the \$10 was merely an artificial price. The money came from their account, Gypsy, Shirley and Erika and they really paid themselves. They didn't sell it to the bank and there is testimony on that in Mr. D'Onofrio's statement in his conversations with Mr.Frank and Mr. Ballmer.

THE COURT: Let's go to Count 14.

MR. GOULD: That is where we get tied up. Stoller

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said there that after the transaction with Hofmann he neither owned or had a financial interest is any share of TWP. It would like to know where there is any proof that he did own or have any interest in shares of Training With the Pros.

Even if you take every word of D'Onofrio's testimony, there isn't a single word that shows that Stoller at any time owned a share or had an interest in a share. He did say, we looked at Page 226 of a transcript, D'Onofrio said that there came a time when he and Stoller went to Switzerland and instructed Herbert to do a cross. Then he said it was crossed in Gypsy, Shirley and Erika to so on, there is no proof as to who that was and in plain English, there is no proof that Stoller did own a share or had any interest in a share.

It has got to fall on that.

MR. SORKIN: The evidence is overwhelming that

Erika was Allen, Shirley was Stoller and Gypsy was D'Onofrio,

and that the cross was made from their three accounts to Barbin
and to Pompeii.

D'Onofrio said there were 18,000 plus. It was split down the middle. Bonavia comes in and says he got 9100, multiplied by 2, that is 18,000.

Bonavia said later on he had conversations with Stoller and Stoller admitted yes, it came from my account,

what are you going to do about it? That was the meeting at the Waldorf.

Again, Mr. Stoller in creating this fix -THE COURT: Never mind.

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MR. GOULD: 15 is the one on the indication letter. There Stoller said I had no knowledge of this letter. I assume that is what they contend was false. We have looked at the D'Onofrio testimony carefully. I cannot find one word which suggests that he discussed this letter with Stoller at any time before it was sent.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, the meeting with Mr. Frank in November when they are sitting there and Mr. Stoller hands the letter to Mr. Frank and says look, we are doing it like the other deal, here is the letter, and Frank expletive deleted says, you can't do it that way.

MR. GOULD: That is a month after the event. The false testimony is, "I had no knowledge of this letter."

There is not any evidence to refute that answer.

MR. SORKIN: There is from Mr. D'Onofrio. I believe --

MR. GOULD: Show me. We went through it word by word. Show me one word from D'Onofrio that Stoller knew about the sending of the letter. I suggest it is not there.

MR. SORKIN: I can't answer Mr. Gould now.

THE COURT: Because it is the nub I wish you would

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MR. GOULD: Sure you can't.

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MR. SORKIN: I would like the opportunity to

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review Mr. D'Onofrio's direct and cross and see if there is

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any reference to that. That is the nub of Count 15.

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check. He represents they have gone through it step by

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step. I don't seem to have any notes that unequivocally

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corroborate your version, Mr. Sorkin, but that may be my

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fault in my notations.

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MR. SORKIN: If that is the case I would concede
he had no knowledge of the sending of the letter. If it is
not in there, that is. I believe your Honor and Mr. Gould
are perfectly correct, however, I am not so sure though
as an alternative argument when he is asked did you cause
that letter to be sent, the answer I have no knowledge of
the letter, I think he did have knowledge of the letter.

THE COURT: That is what we are asking. I don't recall any testimony myself indicating that he did. But you say otherwise.

MR. SORKIN: Did have knowledge or did send it?

THE COURT: Knowledge. You have to stick with

what is here. You can't change his testimony.

MR. GOULD: You have to read the question with

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the answer:

"Q Did you cause that letter to be sent?

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"A I had no knowledge of this letter." That is literally a negative of the question. Unless they can show that when he said he didn't cause theletter to be sent he was lying, then the count has got to fail for failure of proof.

We are not dealing in semantics here. His answer --

THE COURT: I said I agree with you, Mr. Gould. want to give him a chance to check.

MR. SORKIN: On Page 169, the bottom of 168, the conversation in Mr.Frank's office, the first thing that was said was Mr. Stoller --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. I have to catch up with you here.

MR. GOULD: This is a conversation that is supposed to have taken place at least a month after the letter was sent

THE COURT: Fine. Let me just get the reference.

What is it you say here, Page 169?

D'Onofrio claims that he in fact sent this letter.

MR. GOULD: That is right.

MR. SORKIN: I would like the opportunity before y our Honor decides this to review D'Onofrio's testimony.

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THE COURT: Fair enough.

MR. GOULD: Why should it have any more opportunity than I had. We stayed up all night to do our work.

MR. SORKIN: I understand that, Mr.Gould.

THE COURT: You have until after lunch.

MR. SORKIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: You have a lot of assistants and they all look very handsome, but they don't seem to be doing much when they are in court. May I suggest they could properly leave court if they would like to.

Count 16.

MR. GOULD: Mr.Stoller, do you know Allen, and he says yes. I don't suppose they allege that is false.

Do you know if Allen owns any stock of Training With the Pros? I have no knowledge. Not a scintilla of proof that he has any knowledge that Allen owns any stock. That is what he is asked and that is what he answers. There is no proof here.

Do you know if D'Onofrio owns or owned at any time, and now comes a typically Stollerarian response, he says, "I have no knowledge. All that baloney that is there "

What is false about that? It is not nice. He should have been more polite to the fellow, but what is false about it?

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MR. SORKIN: This is what is false. Number 1, he knew that D'Onofrio owned stock at any time, yes, he did.

He knew D'Onofrio owned stock whenhe got it back from his nominees, when they went over to Switzerland to put the stock in their secret accounts back in February, when the stock was crossed from Gypsy, Shirley and Erika into Barbin and Pompeii. He knew that. He was pressed, your Honor, on this particular count.

He was pressed, what do you mean by you have no knowledge, they were pinning him down and Mr.Stoller again gets what I think is the heart of Section 1001, misleading, evasive, not answering and concealing the very fact that he knew at one time that D'Onofrio owned stock in Training With the Pros.

If Mr. Gould wants him pinned down he is pinned down.

MR. GOULD: Look how he is pinned down, Judge?
He is asked this stupid question, stupid.

THE COURT: Are you conceding that the question isn't really falsely answered in respect to Allen?

MR. SORKIN: Yes, we are conceding that. There is no problem with that. Our argument is the next question, do you know if Mr. D'Onofrio owns or owned at any time.

THE COURT: Why do you throw out all this garbage

on Allen?

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MR. SORKIN: Perhaps in drafting it to put it all in context he asked Allen and he asked D'Onofrio. That should be stricken. We concede that, as should be stricken a number of other paragraphs in the other counts. We concede that.

THE COURT: We haven't conceded it up to now.

MR. SORKIN: I thought we indicated quite clearly there are certain paragraphs on Counts 11 through 16 which are patently false.

THE COURT: Here we are in Alice's garden again. YOu just said that you conceded that certain paragraphs and sentences in the previous false statement counts should have been stricken. I never heard of this before. Maybe Mr. Gould did, but I never heard it.

MR. SORKIN: Let me put it this way: In drafting the counts we put the entire answer in. Certain parts of the answer without deleting the entire answer are false. Some parts are true and some parts are false.

MR. GOULD: I am glad Mr. Sorkin is not being tried in the court for the accuracy of what he just said because it happens to be completely untrue.

MR. SORKIN: I would be very happy before lunch is through to lay out for you the exact portions of the answer which we claim are false. We didn't want to cut answers

apart because we would be accused of breaking apart the answer. That has been done once harmen. We put the entire answer in.

MR. GOULD: What are these asterisks doing here if you are not cutting answers apart?

MR. SORKIN: That is not an answer. Every answer he gives is a complete answer.

MR. GOULD: It isn't so and he won't be able to demonstrate it when he has the opportunity. Let me address myself to what he is talking about. When he gets right down to this count, your Honor, either the count is good or bad and that depends on the answer to this question, "Do you know if D'Onofrio owns or owned any stock at any time?"

And if the man answered no, we would probably
be in trouble with it. He says, "I have no knowledge," and
he goes on with this nonsense about what he means by that.

Now comes Mr. Sorkin and he says to your Honor, "Oh, he
was pinned down and look at the skilfull way in which he
was pinned down, this St. Thomas Aquinos that was interrogating
him says to him, "When you say absolute sense would you
clarify that," and a man is supposed to go to jail for his
answer to that pieceof nonsense.

It is ridiculous. I don't want to say any more about the count. The count can't stand because there wasn't

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a question to which any sensible human being could give an answer.

MR. SORKIN: Nothing could be more clear than Mr. Stoller being asked, did Mr. D'Onofrio own any at any time, and Mr. Stoller says, I have no knowledge. That is what he was asked.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, I am going to rule as follows:

First of all, I am going to direct an acquittal of Philip

Stoller in respect to Counts 11 and 12. My own view is that those things are so fudgy, both in terms of questions and also in answers, because they are at least partially true.

Therefore, I think for those simple reasons a Court has no choice but to direct an acquittal because it just isn't that sufficiently clear, precise and compelling to let the matter go to a jury under any kind of instructions that could be regarded as helpful or proper.

I am going to reserve decision on Counts 13, 14, 15 and 16 for two reasons: (1), the Government now tells defense counsel and the Court that they intend to edit these counts in some way and delete certain materials. I think the defendant is entitled to know what is being deleted so he can make his final argument. I think the Court is entitled to know so that we know what we are dealing on as far as the Judge is concerned.

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Finally, I submit that under Count 15 I am convinced so far that the defendant has the better of it unless you can come up with something better than D'Onofrio's remarks at 169, which don't prove any knowledge on the part of Stoller except perhaps after the event which even that isn't clear.

That is where D'Onofrio says that he and the inestimable Pfingst were the ones who did this. But I will give you a chance on that. Even though I agree with Mr. Gould, I don't know why you hadn't thought about this one before, particularly in regard to these false statement counts which present their own problems in responsibility.

I take it, Mr. Gould, we are going to take a short recess to let everybody, most importantly the court reporter, get his breath here. But you now want to turn to the obstruction count?

MR. GOULD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

MR. GOULD: I will be very brief on that.

THE COURT: I am not criticizing. I just want to go back and make sure.

Mr. Sorkin, we are going to have answers at 2:15 without a doubt.

MR. SORKIN: I certainly will.

THE COURT: Time is running out on us for any more extensions. We can't have that.

(Recess.)

MR. GOULD: Your Honor, with respect to Count 1 -THE COURT: Just a moment. I want to finish something here.

MR. GOULD: Excuse me.

THE COURT: Now you want to turn to Count 1 of the obstruction indictment.

MR. GOULD: That is right. Count 1 of the indictment 74 Criminal 763 which is consolidated here, we move to dismiss Count 1.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I have so many pieces of paper in this case that I can't find it.

MR. FELDSHUH: May I interrupt for one moment.

During the recess Mr. Sorkin and I had a colloquy wherein the Government proposes as to this indictment to dismiss or to consent to a dismissal of Counts 1 and 3 against the Defendant Frank. That would save considerable time in argu-

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ment. Counts 1 and 3 are the only ones which charge Mr. Frank at all.

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THE COURT: All right. We will get to that in a moment. Go ahead, Mr. Gould.

MR. GOULD: I move to dismiss Count 1. That is the one where they allege that Stoller and Frank corruptly tried to give money to Allen to influence him not to return to the United States from Switzerland to testify and when he came back Stoller and Frank offered Allen money and transportation to enable him to go to Panama and the Bahamas.

I move to dismiss that on the grounds that there is a complete failure of proof. Where is the evidence?

I don't know of any evidence in this case to that effect.

Apparently it was written at a time when it was anticipated that Mr. Allen would be here and would testify to those facts and I don't see how it can stand in Allen's absence.

There is nothing in the case.

THE COURT: I would agree offhand, Mr. Sorkin.

I know that Feeney mentioned some discussion about this.

It was a rather vague discussion. I don't recall it was rather compelling, do you?

MR. SORKIN: I agree with respect to what Mr. Gould has said with respect to the count where it begins,

"And thereafter by offering Jerome Allen when he returned voluntarily," I agree there is no evidence that post-indictment there was any attempt.

of whether Mr. Stoller's conversations in the hotel at the Eden au Lac among Feeney, Allen and Herbert and the ride out to the airport and the conversation that Feeney had with Stoller when they came back to the United States, I think that is a question for the jury whether or not Mr. Stoller was in the process of making loans and payments to Mr. Allen to keep him in Switzerland to keep him happy. I think the entire discussion at the Eden au Lac was what is going to happen when the indictments come down, we are going to have to think of the swimming pool. We are going to have to go to Panama.

I think the entire conversation there among

Feeney and the others clearly relates to the first part

of Count No. 1 of '74 Cr. 763 and quite rightly as Mr.

Gould says not to the second part. We don't have evidence

frankly, your Honor, of any attempts after Mr. Allen

returned.

I think the Count is sustained on the first part of it.

MR. GOULD: It says here in the indictment that he

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offered money. He is charged with corruptly endeavoring to influence, by among other things, offering money.

There is no shred of evidence about that. The conversations he is talking about are free speech. You can't send people to jail for talking about things like that.

MR. SORKIN: No one is sending him to jail. I think the conversation to Feeney was that he was paying Aller to stay overseas.

MR. GOULD: You better show it to me. We stayed up late looking for it and we can't find it. I think there is a complete failure of proof on the count until they show us something that we can't find. I move to dismiss that one.

THE COURT: All right. Count 2.

MR. GOULD: Count 2 is the one where it is claimed that he was trying to influence and intimidate Allen, the prospective witness, by threatening him with physical harm and death. I think that is a matter of law, that is the testimony of this lady, and the same is true of the other count. Those don't amount to threats.

MR. SORKIN: What about the testimony with respect to Mr. Bregman, your Honor? Clearly there is no threat on Mr. Allen's life but the count also says, and I think I am reading it correctly, endeavor to intimidate Jerome

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Allen, a prospective witness by, among other things --

MR.GOULD: Where is this intimidation?

MR. SORKIN: Count 2.

MR. GOULD: Endeavor to influence and intimidate him -- is it to be the law that a man vilates the law if he goes to a prospective witness against him and he says to him that is a terrible, rotten thing you are doing. You are a bad man. You are all kinds of dirty words and he says it in a loud voice with his fist raised in the air and he honestly believes that the object of this intimidation is an evil man doing an evil thing. That is obstruction of justice?

MR. SORKIN: That is not my recollection. recollection is that Mr. Stoller called Mr. Bregman on the telephone and told Mr. Bregman that if Mr. Allen testifies he is going to bring up the fact that Mr. Allen had a homosexual relationship with someone from Revlon and he is going to bring up Mr. Allen's sexual life.

MR. GOULD: What is wrong with that?

MR. SORKIN: Quite frankly, that coupled with the statements of Mrs. Allen and to Allen's son, I think it is a question of fact for the jury to decide whether all of these things constitute intimidation and influence Allen not to testify.

MR. GOULD: All that we get out of the

MR. GOULD: Talk about one at a time.

Bregman conversation is he says to the man's lawyer if your client testifies against me you for him and he for himself better take into account that he is going to be cross examined with respect to the kind of life he has led. I have committed that crime half a dozen times at least in my life. I am sure that Mr. Sorkin has not done that because Mr. Sorkin has higher standards than I have.

not a lawyer in the world who hasn't committed the crime many times. What is wrong with saying to a man's lawyer, your fellow better take into account that if he goes on that witness stand and he does this thing to me I am going to bring out the fact that he was once a drug addict or that he was convicted of arson, or that he is a homosexual. What is wrong with that?

MR. SORKIN: Mr. Allen does not have, I am sure, the legal experience of Mr. Gould and to a layman to hear that if he takes the stand some sexual episode in his life, which I don't think would be proper cross examination whether the fact that Mr. Allen was a homosexual or not is proper, but if Mr. Gould seems to think so, that is fine, but to a layman, Mr. Allen, to a layman hearing that his wife gets a phone call from Mr. Stoller --

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The threat on Bregman, the threat on Allen about the homosexual stuff wasn't made to Allen, it was made to Bregman, the lawyer. It is a layman talking to a lawyer. The lawyer should have said to him, assuming he had as much scholarship as Mr. Sorkin has demonstrated, that wouldn't be proper cross examination, you couldn't do it.

THE COURT: How about Count 3?

MR. GOULD: Count 3 --

THE COURT: The affidavit.

MR. SORKIN: I think we can save time with respect to that.

THE COURT: There is no evidence that Stoller had anything to do with this at all.

MR. SORKIN: I indicated to Mr. Gould at the break that we would consent to dismiss all of that count.

THE COURT: While we are on the subject, you consent to a dismissal of Count 3 as against the Defendant Frank, too. Mr. Feldshuh says so.

MR. SORKIN: Yes, I do. I ask the Court at this time, although it may not be the proper time, I think the Frank affidavit which Bregman introduced was taken subject to connection.

THE COURT: That is right. I was just looking at that. That is quite correct.

MR. SORKIN: I think it is Exhibit 43.

MR. GOULD: I suppose you can consent that it be stricken.

MR. SORKIN: It's 42-A, your Honor. I have it here.

THE COURT: September 19th Mr. Bregman testified.

42-A was received subject to connection under the Count 3
of the obstruction indictment and since on Count 3 an
acquittal of both Frank and Stoller is being directed,
Count 3 of 74 Cr. 763, it follows, as I see it, the Court
should strike Government's 42-A from the record, at least
so far as the jury is concerned.

MR. SORKIN: There is one other matter and I really ask the Court's guidance on how to handle this.

We have indicated in our opening statement, obviously which is not evidence and the Court has instructed to the jury that it is not, that we intended to introduce a tape.

THE COURT: This is a common garden variety problem. The Court constantly strikes evidence.

MR. SORKIN: We would ask your Honor in his instructions to the jury to instruct them --

THE COURT: We are not with the jury yet. Let's not raise that now.

MR. SORKIN: Very well.

THE COURT: This is not, I must say, a unique problem, Mr. Sorkin, as a practical matter.

MR. SORKIN: I am aware of that.

THE COURT: The Government, as I see it, also apparently, according to Mr. Feldshuh, has agreed to consent to a direction of acquittal of Frank under Count 1 of 74 Cr. 763.

MR. SORKIN: Thatis correct.

THE COURT: Let me make my rulings as follows:

Counts 1, 2 and 3 are dismissed or rather I am ruling that the Court must direct an acquittal of both defendants on all three of the obstruction counts. The United States of course has consented to such a ruling with respect to Frank under Counts 1 and 3.

However, this leaves Stoller at least in respect to Counts 1 and 2. The Government also having conceded that there is no proof that Stoller had anything to do with the Frank affidavit and therefore, of course, consented to an acquittal of Stoller under Count 3. The debate has centered on Counts 1 and 2 of this particular indictment as centering upon Stoller.

In regard to Count 1, I do not believe there is any satisfactory evidence that Stoller offered money to Allen. Well, I am frank to say, Mr. Sorkin, I can't

bifurcate Count 1 the way you do. I just don't think it is susceptible of that bifurcation. As I read this, this is an accusation that Stoller arranged monies to have Allen go to Panama or the Bahamas or both so that he would not be available to testify in the United States District Court here.

The only evidence in the record I know that remotely touches on that subject is that of Feeney. Now Feeney's testimony is very interesting. Feeney's testimony, assuming it is to be believed and of course at this point it is, is that he is sitting in one of these hotels in Zurich. September 23, 1974, toward the end of his direct, in the fall of 1973 he says he met Stoller at the Nova Park Hotel in Zurich, that Allen and Herbert were there and that Allen said he would not return to the United States and face charges that Stoller was lending him money and Herbert was agreeing to help him start up a financial paper.

And also Herbert was going to get some man who was a friend of his in Bern to falsely update his passport.

Then Stoller says, accordin to Feeney, that he was going to the Bahamas and asked him if he wanted to go to the Bahamas because he, Feeney, was here under indictment. That does not sound to me like obstruction of justice. This sounds

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to me like a bunch of boys sitting around the hall talking to each other about wonders they were going to do which may be yes and may be no.

further, page 1269, where Mr. Stoller says now e have got Jerry over here he is not going to talk. Then going on to the next thing when was the next conversation you had with Mr. Stoller, of course going out to the airport, what was said and he says we discussed the Bahamas, we discussed keeping quiet and not talking as a possible refuge if we had these indictments and on 1271 there is a discussion of Mr. Allen asking Mr. Stoller about the money he was going to lend him and Mr.Stoller said to Allen I have to go back to the United States.

Then he says he didn't see why Phil couldn't give him the money them.

THE COURT: As a matter of fact, all that does is hurt the Government. That doesn't help it. That is a bunch of the boys talking it up. There is one thing the Government has proved. These guys were one of the most gabby bunch of big talkers known to man. That doesn't prove this count.

MR. SORKIN: Very well, your Honor. We intend to argue to the jury with respect to this conversation.

THE COURT: No Court can fall for that one. The only reasonable appraisal seems to speak for innocence.

How can you possibly as a matter of law meet your burden no matter what you say to the poor jury?

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MR. SORKIN: We take a different interpretation as to this indictment. I am not arguing --

THE COURT: I am taking Feeney as telling the truth. All he is doing is saying something quite different to Count 1.

MR. SORKIN: I am not arguing on the obstruction count. What I am saying is notwithstanding the dismissal of Count 1 we intend to interpret --

THE COURT: We haven't gotten to that yet.

No wonder we are confused here. I am talking about

oranges and you are talking about plums. I might say rather

raunchy plums at that.

Let's stick to this argument, Mr. Sorkin. We are talking about the first count of the obstruction indictment, 74 Cr. 763, Stoller, right?

MR. SORKIN: Correct.

THE COURT: I am sorry, but I am going to grant
the motion of Stoller to direct an acquittal of him because
the Government's proof is quite to a different end than the
allegations in this count. I will say no more.

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Now we turn to Count 2. Again, I believe there is a failure of proof here. I was mystified, as I told you, and I am still mystified as to why the Government in light of Count 2 and its allegations contained therein would want to introduce into evidence the tape. Because the tape takes all the sting out of this thing.

You know, the boobala conversation.

MR. SORKIN: I am aware of that. Isn't that a question of fact, your Honor?

that garbage to the jury. I realize the dear lady
was upset. I realize what the son said but it wasn't
very compelling. Even assuming that Stoller, who apparently
is perfectly capable as 90 per cent of American males are
of using four letter words most of the time, comes in and
says to Boobala all the things he says to him in the
incomparable dialect of the five towns, what does that
prove?

MR. SORKIN: I still fail to see how the testimony

THE COURT: Obstruction of justice?

MR. SORKIN: -- how the testimony of Bregman and the two Allens could be disregarded with respect to these two counts.

THE COURT: Mr. Gould made the point. Bregman

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is a lawyer. Are you charging Bregman with aiding and abetting Stoller here?

MR. SORKIN: No, I am not, on the contrary.

What I am saying is that Mr. Stoller's allegations and statements to Mr. Bregman are clearly an attempt to keep Mr. Allen off the witness stand.

THE COURT: Mr. Sorkin, when you go out to practice law, if you ever do, if you come in and tell me that a conversation to you represents a threat to your client, I am going to then go over in a corner and get in a fetal position and prepare for doom. This to me is ridiculous. I have heard more ridiculous arguments this morning, not exclusively from you -- your friends did a good job on that business of prejudice because of Moss, but let's not try to outdo them in this kind of thing.

Listen, the testimony is, on this count, the tapes, the testimony of poor Mrs. Allen and her son. But taking their testimony — well, let me take it chronologically. They received the calls during the day on March 6th when our friend Jerry Allen is out galivanting out in the streets up to — I don't even want to know. Then the conversation comes back.

He calls Mr. Doonan and tells Doonan he is in fear. Allen is in fear of everything. Allen is always in

fear. He is in fear of his lawyers. He is in fear of you now. You and Doonan are now killers. Look, I have got to be realistic, Mr. Sorkin. But if you don't accept that

as business being outside the record, and I agree it is

outside this record, then we come to the phone call.

Doonan does his duty. He goes up to protect this cuddly little fellow. He goes into the apartment. With alacrity he hooks up the Sony receiver and good old Stoller, who has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt to have a cute case of telephonitis throughout the whole relevant period, calls. We listen to that. Forget the transcript, that doesn't help us much. What a conversation. This is obstruction of justice? No reasonable man should be in fear of anything after listening to boobala.

Need I say more?

Count 2 is dismissed or more accurately I direct an acquittal of Philip Stoller. I am not putting any medals on Stoller or Allen for this foolishness.

They should go hide their heads in shame for this kind of stuff but it isn't a crime.

Mr. Gould, we turn now to the indictment which we know as 74 Cr. 159, correct?

MR. GOULD: Correct.

I would like to make a suggestion about that.

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Since we are not going to be able to finish this matter
this morning and since I will be very much helped if I knew
what the Government's decision was on the other counts
why don't we recess now, if that suits your Honor's convenience
and meet again at 1:30 or a quarter of 2:00 and let me
argue that motion then, which will give you a chance to
regroup my papers.

THE COURT: I don't object to that. I would like to give Mr. Sorkin until a quarter of 2:00 which is what I had in mind originally so he can delve out this material and edify you and me and everybody else.

MR. GOULD: That would help me a lot.

Thank you very much, your Honor.

(Luncheon recess.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

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(In open court, jury absent.)

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THE COURT: Gentlemen, I apologize. I have been caught in our elevator which is broken down and I lost us ten minutes in the bargain.

2:00 p.m.

We turn to the basic conspiracy count here.

MR. GOULD: Weren't we going to get Mr. Sorkin's sessions first?

THE COURT: I beg your pardon. We are supposed to get his views.

MR. SORKIN: I think your Honor asked us about 13, 14, 15 and 16. I will address my attention to 13 first.

We would read, your Honor, right from the beginning of the count.

"Mr. Stoller, were you guaranteed a profit?"

THE COURT: Wait a minute, Mr. Sorkin. What does all this mean, please? Are we dealing with Count 11? Are you rewriting it now?

MR. SORKIN: I thought you dismissed 11 and 12, your Monor and told us to deal with 13 through 16. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: I thought you were talking about

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Count 11. I either don't hear you or you make no sense.

I agree with you, I did.

MR. SORKIN: I'm sorry. I thought I said Count
13, your Honor.

THE COURT: Maybe I misheard you.

MR. SORKIN: I think your Honor asked us to please point out what we allege to be false.

THE COURT: No, no. You said in open court, and again maybe I hear so many astonishing things from you in this case that maybe I'm doing you a disservice, but I understood you to say half way through the morning that you felt that certain matters should be excluded from these various counts.

MR. SORKIN: I will say what should be excluded.

I was going to say what should be included.

THE COURT: Somehow Mr. Gould and I have got to know what we are dealing with here before we can resolve this problem.

MR. SORKIN: I understand that, your Honor.

I was directing my attention to what we think should be included in the count and that only.

THE COURT: All right. We will take it on that basis and see what happens.

MR. SORKIN: What we think should be included,

gwrf 3 2181 1 your Honor, is the question to the bottom of page 18 and 2 starting on page 19 where Mr. Stoller says, "The bank had 3 asked me to secure stock for them." 4 THE COURT: In other words, that is the end of 5 that count? 6 MR. SORKIN: No. We also ask the next question, 8 "Mr. Stoller, are you acting as an agent, " and we would 9 include under that count also the paragraph, "Now the bank agreed that if I purchased the stock at a 10 price." 11 To support this proposition, your Honor --12 THE COURT: Wait a minute. I thought I had seen 13 14 everything in the trial of criminal cases, but once again 15 I know how wrong that is. Let's go back. In other words, you want to exclude the phraseology, 16 17 "Up until now Mr. Rashes," and so on. Can't we do it that way? The way you go on --18 MR.SORKIN: All right, your Honor. No, I want 19 to include everything from "The bank had asked me," 20 all the way down to the next question. 21 22 THE COURT: I hope, Mr. Gould, you are having more success than I am in following this. 23

I just don't want to exacerbate the situation.

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MR. GOULD: I'm at a complete loss, your Honor.

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MR. SORKIN: The question begins on page 18, "Mr. Stoller, were you guaranteed a profit?"

I would include all of that on 18 and then go to the sentence on page 19, "The bank had asked me to secure stock," and then go down to the next question where Mr. Stoller is asked, "Are you acting as an agent for the bank?"

THE COURT: May I suggest, Mr. Sorkin, that

I'm sorry, I can't give you your head any longer.

You have got to tell me what you are willing to exclude.

Listening to you is like listening to a badly cracked photograph record. It doesn't mean anything most of the time. I'm sorry.

Take Count 13. What are you saying the Government would be willing to exclude?

MR. SORKIN: I would exclude, your Honor, starting on the top of page 19 and down to and through the word "allotments," which is the first two paragraphs. I would exclude all of that.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SORKIN: I would then exclude, your Honor, that one paragraph in the middle of the page where it says, towards the middle, near the bottom, "I have gotten to the point where you already have been for some

1 gwrf 5 2183 2 weeks ever since you got all the records from Deetjen 3 & Company." I would then exclude, your Honor, the last sentence 5 on the page. 6 THE COURT: All right. 7 MR. SORKIN: Moving on to page 20, your Honor. I would exclude the second sentence, "I had bill 9 of sales such as these." 10 THE COURT: That is all on that paragraph? 11 MR. SORKIN: Then the next sentence which is 12 not completed ending with the words, "and I sold." 13 THE COURT: In other words, you would exclude all 14 beginning, "I had bill of sales"? 15 MR. SORKIN: Yes, down to the next question. 16 That is correct, your Honor. I would exclude the last para-17 graph on that page, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Wait a minute. That brings us into 19 14. 20 MR. SORKIN: The last two paragraphs of that 21 count, your Honor, "Now you mentioned before that I was 22 acting as an agent." 23 THE COURT: Let's turn to Count 14. What would 24 you exclude here?

MR. SORKIN: The only thing I would exclude

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THE COURT: How about Count 15? I don't still know

gwrf 7 1 2185 2 of any evidence which the Government produced that would support this particular count, but you are going to check 3 the record and respond to that. 5 MR. SORKIN: On page 143, your Honor, line 24 --6 THE COURT: Wait a minute now. 7 (Pause.) MR. GOULD: What line did you say? 9 MR. SORKIN: Line 24. 10 This is the meeting at the Baur au Lac, your Honor. Actually line 22 puts it in context. I would read there-11 12 from, "Phil turned to Joe and says," up through line 8 of 13 page 144. 14 MR. GOULD: This is a conversation that is supposed to have taken place after the sending of the letter, isn't 15 16 it? 17 MR. SORKIN: No, this is a conversation at the 18 Baur au Lac in June of 1968. 19 MR. GOULD: Oh, I see. 20 THE COURT: All right. What do you say, Mr. 21 Gould? 22 MR. GOULD: I don't think this in any way 23

MR. GOULD: I don't think this in any way contributes to the alleged knowledge of Stoller about this particular letter. If we take this at its face, back in June, four months before this letter is sent, Pfingst

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says something about, "The way we presently intended to handle another stock, we would have the bank give an indication letter."

That doesn't show that Stoller knew anything about this letter. This is not a conspiracy count, this is a perjury count. You have to show this man knew of the existence of this letter, not any old letter relating to any old subject.

THE COURT: It does seem to be rather thin to put it kindly. I suppose the argument would be -- let me have that exhibit, please.

MR. GOULD: Exhibit 4.

THE COURT: This deals with 30,000 shares, and according to D'Onofrio, Pfingst says; we will have the bank give an indication letter for 25,000 shares and so on and so on.

MR. GOULD: Can I suggest one thing on that, your Honor?

You see, here is an allegation. He shows him a specific letter, October 17, 1968. The man says I don't know anything about the letter, alleged to be false.

Now, in support of the truth of the allegation, in negation of what the defendant says, they say, there is evidence that he was once four months earlier a participant

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in a conversation in which a letter was mentioned. It is not enough.

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THE COURT: I tell you what I think is your better argument which you made this morning, although I suppose what you just said casts its light and shadows on this.

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Look at the question, "Did you cause that letter to be sent?"

"I had no knowledge of this letter."

MR. GOULD: And that is true as far as this case is concerned.

THE COURT: It could well be. That is what is bothersome.

MR. SORKIN: What I would point out, your Honor, is that not only does he say, "I had no knowledgeof this letter being sent," which he doesn't add -- he simply goes much further and says I had no knowledge of this letter, period, which covers --

THE COURT: That could be correct.

MR. SORKIN: Which covers everything. He wasn't asked was it to be sent? He says he doesn't know anything about the letter.

MR. GOULD: That doesn't help me at all. I think he has asked about a specific letter and he says, "I didn't know about this letter and there is no proof that he knew about this letter, period.

THE COURT: Mr. Gould, what do you say about Count

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15?

MR. GOULD: Let me just go back to it and see what is left off it. Bear with me one second, your Honor. Count 13 is the long one.

(Pause.)

MR. GOULD: I have to take it in series because it is a number of things, your Honor.

On the first one he stands on the question and answer
"We were you guaranteed a profit?"

Then you get this funny answer of his -- I don't think it is responsive and I don't think there is any way that we can adduce any of the proof in the case so far to make this a negation of what the witness answered. I think what really happened here was that there was a misunderstanding and that when Stoller was asked the question he didn't understand it and he started to explain, instead of responding to it, his transactions with the five people who bought the stock and then sold it to him.

I think he was being asked whether he, Stoller, had guaranteed a profit. That is what I think he understood it to be. But that is not what the question was.

I think all you have here is confusion.

There is nothing in the case, your Honor, so far, which indicates that Stoller was guaranteed a profit.

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The answer I suggest is unresponsive perhaps to a mistake. There may be a mistake in transcription. I don't see how this can be held to be a criminally false answer to this question.

MR. SORKIN: Can I be heard on 13, your Honor? MR. GOULD: Let me finish. That is just the first part.

MR. SORKIN: I am sorry.

MR. GOULD: Then we take up, "The bank asked me to secure stock for them."

This is in response -- I don't see how they can leave that in without some kind of question. See, the question was, "You told these people" -- you have to go back to the last question and answer on Page 18:

> "I think you were in the middle of a sentence." "Let's say I told these people."

"You told these people," and so on. Then they say, "The bank had asked me to secure stock for them."

"Up until now, Mr.Rashes, everything I am telling you, you know, because I got it."

Nothing in there is false. I think what they are , ally putting their emphasis on is the next question and answer:

"Mr. Stoller, are you acting as an agent for the

2 bank or on your own behalf?"

Then he answered, "No, I was a principal."

First of all, the syntax of the question, the tense of the verb "are you acting," I would have assumed meant do you now, are you in your present --

THE COURT: No, the witness obviously --

MR. GOULD: He apparently understood it differently.

He answered as if they had asked him, were you at that time acting as a principal. I will accept that. That might be a little confusion.

Well, the proof is he was acting as a principal. He did buy, he bought, he paid for and then he sold it. So it is literally true.

Where is the falsity in it?

Now he says -- the next part that they emphasize or that they say stays in "The bank agreed if I purchased the stock at a price, they had no way of knowing my actual prices, that they would rebuy or buy the stock from me at 10." That is exactly what the proof shows.

He sold the stock to the bank at 10.

THE COURT: Count 14.

MR. SORKIN: I really wish I could respond to 13, your Honor.

THE COURT: You can in just a moment.

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You would rather do it now?

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MR. SORKIN: Whatever your Honor wishes. I think it would confuse it --

THE COURT: No, that is all right.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I don't know what Mr.

Gould is talking about when he says the proof shows it. It is
just not so.

Starting at Page 144, your Honor, Mr. D'Onofrio's testimony, there is the discussion that they are going to funnel the stock into their secret Swiss accounts for the benefit of ourselves. That is not a sale to the bank.

On Page 200 of Mr. D'Onofrio's testimony he says, in the presence of Mr. Stoller, "Yes, I instructed Mr. Herbert to put my 4900 shares into my coded account, Gypsy; Mr.Stoller instructed Mr. Herbert to put his 5000 shares into his account, Shirley, and he instructed him to put the 5000 shares of Allen's into Allen's secret numbered account."

On Page 218 there is the conversation -- this is Mr.D'Onofrio's testimony -- there is the conversation where they got receipts. Let me go back. I am sorry. Page 161, 162.

The conversation with Mr. Ballmer in Mr. Stoller's presence where Mr. D'Onofrio says -- I am starting on Page 160.

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The meeting was held at Bank Hofmann. I told at Phil's suggestion -- I was more of the detail man. Phil said will you explain everything to Freddie and Ernest Ballmer, and then D'Onofrio says they told Ballmer that they had a meeting with Frank and that the indication letter Mr. Pfingst and I had sent previously at our suggestion to the bank was improper and it was illegal and it was against the rules of the SEC," and now Page 162.

They said "I told Frank -- I also told him that

Marty Frank had instructed us at this previous meeting

in mid-November that when we went to the bank in order to

throw the SEC off base, Marty Frank wanted us to get from the

bank a bill of sale, (a), with our name on it, our address

in the United States, not to naturally mention our secret

coded names, a bill of sale."

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THE COURT: Allthis is fine and good, but let's get back to this. You are not somehow contending that that proves that he was acting as an agent for the bank.

MR. SORKIN: No. What I am contending, your Honor, is that nowhere is Mr.Stoller accurate when he says the bank had asked me to secure stock for them. That is part of Count Number 13.

I am also contending where he says down there in the bottom in response to the agent he was not a principal. He was not selling it for his own benefit. He was selling it into his coded account.

There was no understanding to sell it at \$10 a share. I think the proof is clear on that.

is a principal, isn't he, to the extent he sells, even to go into his coded account. I don't understand you.

MR. SORKIN: But his answer, your Honor, the bank agreed that if I purchased the stock that they would rebuy it or bjy the stock from me at 10.

That is not true. That is not true.

THE COURT: I know, but here is the problem. We go from pillar to post like a group of drunken sailors. I don't mean to criticize the question because he didn't obviously have the right information and it is always easy to

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criticize somebody's question in hindsight. But this is the most confused mess. I had been reasoning pretty much as Mr. Gould apparently is, that you had thought somehow that you had proved that it was false to tell the SEC that he, Stoller, was acting as principal rather than agent.

MR. SORKIN: I still maintain that, your Honor.

There was no principal transaction here. There never was.

He was not a principal. He had the nominee stock. He brought it over to Switzerland. He told Herbert to put it into his account and issue a receipt showing that it was sold to the bank when in fact it was just his own money paying for it.

MR. GOULD: Then he was a principal.

MR. SORKIN: He wasn't a principal selling the stock to himself, your Honor.

THE COURT: We are really splitting hairs.

Let's turn to Count 14.

MR. GOULD: I suppose the guts of 14 is the allegation that he doesn't own one share of Training With the

THE COURT: "I have no financial interest in the shares."

MR. GOULD: That is right.

MR. SORKIN: The guts of that is the next sentence,

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"Whether people I know have stock or not, I don't know and I couldn't say." "I don't know or couldn 't say."

As of June 20 he knew Weissinger had 9100 shares and Bonavia had 9100 shares. He was over there when the stock was crossed on Weissinger's and Bonavia's account on March 12. That was true for the rest of the case where Bonavia was running back to him and asking him, "What am I going to do to get the stock out of my account?"

Finally Bonavia asks him on Page 1552 of the transcript at the Waldorf meeting --

MR. GOULD: Where is that?

MR. SORKIN: The next sentence on Page 1552.

He says, "I mentioned that I bought the stock from Philip

Stoller" --

MR. GOULD: Wait a minute, Mr. Sorkin. I want to keep up with you.

We can't skip around.

Are you excluding the first thing, "I do not now own one share of Training With the Pros"? Is that out of the claim? I think that is what his Honor wants to know, what is in and what is out.

MR. SORKIN: No, I am sorry. I do not maintain that. I say that is false, I did not own one share from the moment. In selling it to himself he did own the stock.

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MR. GOULD: There is no proof that he sold it to himself. Tell me from the record where is the proof that he sold it to himself? There is proof that D'Onofrio said they talked about doing that.

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MR. SORKIN: If you look at Page -- I am looking for the conversation. Here it is on Page 200. Was anything else said at this conversation --

MR. GOULD: You are skipping 198? Look at the question and answer. The last question and answer on 198. I suggest that that is consistent with what I am saying.

MR. SORKIN: Phil then told Mr. Herbert to make him up and check the 50,000 less cost he then handed to Mr. Allen. I turned to Page 200, "Was anything else said at the conversation? Yes, Mr. Stoller instructed Mr. Herbert to put his 5000 shares into his account Shirley."

MR. GOULD: I don't know what that means. I read one place where he sold the 5000 shares to the bank, got a check for it and then D'Onofrio says something about putting his 5000 shares into his account, Shirley, 5000 shares he doesn't own any more because the bank paid him.

MR. SORKIN: The context, if you look and if you recall what he is telling Mr. Ballmer that they were instructed by Mr.Frank to get receipts to throw the SEC off base to make it look like they were selling it to the

bank.

MR. GOULD: Where is the proof that he owned the 5000 shares aside from Stoller instructed Mr. Herbert to put his 5000 shares into his account and so on, that doesn't mean he owned any shares.

MR. SORKIN: That is our position. This was a contrived transaction. Mr.Stoller knew it was. He wasn't selling it to the bank.

According to Mr. Frank's instructions, as per the testimony of D'Onofrio, they were told to get receipts to throw the SEC off base. And that the stock was really going into their own accounts and those receipts are sham receipts, your Honor.

There was never any sale.

MR. GOULD: That is a conclusion, I suppose, and for the purpose of this argument it is nice to make it but Government Exhibit 31 is a confirmation. Stoller confirms to the bank Hofmann that he has sold to them 5000 shares of Training With the Pros. That is what the Government proved in this case.

MR. SORKIN: If Mr. Gould will look when 31 was introduced in evidence, when he was not in court but up in the Court of Appeals, he would see that came in with Government Exhibits 5 through 9, and 14, and 21 through 31, all

part of what Mr.Stoller gave to Mr. Herbert and Mr. D'Onofrio at this meeting to show that if they were ever called down by the SEC it would throw the SEC off base.

MR. GOULD: That doesn't provide proof that he owned the stock.

THE COURT: Let's go to Count 16.

MR. GOULD: He is first asked if he knows if Allen owns, as of the date of the interrogation, any stock.

There is no proof that Allen owns any stock. Does D'Onofrio own or owned at any time and he says then, and this is his answer which I was talking about before, "I have no knowledge."

Then he explains what he means by knowledge. That is not a negation. He says I don't know whether he owns it or not. I don't know anything about it.

MR. SORKIN: He claims he doesn't know anything about it, meaning if D'Onofrio owned stock at any time. I think the record --

MR. GOULD: Where is that?

MR. SORKIN: I think the record is complete in every phase that he knew D'Onofrio owned stock. He was there in Switzerland when the stock came over. He was there at the Baur au Lac meeting when they discussed it. He was there in Frank's office when they discussed nominees. He was there when he was sitting at the Swissair lounge and

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D'Onofrio put his certificates on the table and Allen's receipts on the table and Stoller put his certificates on the table and brought them over there.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GOULD: That is not what he is asked, your
Honor. You see, the trouble with this answer is the man
is saying to him in his own kind of circumlocutions which I
don't applaud either, he is saying, I know what D'Onofrio
said, but I don't really know whether it was his stock or
he owned it. I don't know anything about it. I know what
he said. That doesn't mean I know he owns it. If you wanted
to sharpen it up you could do it. You could get him to say
it.

They didn't do it here.

The only stock he can be charged knowing about was stock in the names of these nominees. What did you want him to say, yes, I know that one time D'Onofrio had some nominees. I don't know what his arrangements were with them. If he didn't volunteer that he is guilty of perjury. That is what they are saying.

MR. SORKIN: That is not what the evidence shows. The evidence shows they were all planning to get the stock. They were advised by Mr.Frank to use people who they could trust. They bought the stock back, bought it back before

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the meeting and then they owned the stock. He wants it both ways. He wants to say he didn't own stock or D'Onofrio owned stock, but they want to say they bought it back from their nominees at 8-1/4 per share. That is absurd. When they were in the airport transporting the certificates over each of them knew they owned the stock they had in their possession.

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MR. GOULD: Each of these people, as far as Stoller was concerned, they each put up their money.

THE COURT: This Court rules as follows:

of Counts 11, 12, 13 and 15. I deny his motions for directed acquittals under Counts 14 and 16. I might say that in so doing I don't mean to be misunderstood that these are powerfully proved counts or disproved counts. I am simply saying there is enough to go to the jury without total futility and confusion or without an utter failure of proof, which I regard the other counts as presented.

To summarize, the only false statements count that are remaining at this point are Counts 14 and 15. On all the others I have directed an acquittal of Stoller.

Let's turn to the conspiracy count and the mail fraud counts.

MR. GOULD: I think they kind of run together,

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your Honor.

First of all, with some apology I say to the Court that I have been living with manipulation indictments now almost from 1934 on.

THE COURT: You wouldn't have missed the experience over the years for the world.

MR. GOULD: I would not have. I remember some of the early cases that we were in. You know, your Honor, in the beginning it used to be a principle that there couldn't be a manipulation without wash sales. I can even point to a case where the indictment was dismissed, I think erroneously, because the Government failed to show the wash sales which in the early days were regarded as an absolutely indispensable ingredient of a manipulation charge. We know. We are more sophisticated today. I will concede to the Court that it is quite possible to manipulate a stock criminally, that is violate the manipulation section, without wash sales.

But we know what manipulation means. Manipulation means that people engage in a course of conduct which is calculated, deliberately, to increase the price of the stock. They acquire stock in reliance on the success of their techniques and then they dump it when the stock is at a high price. There are certain recognizable techniques. The most primative and the most widely understood is the technique where you issue statements about prospective earnings or we are going to have oil, we just struck oil here, or we just got a big contract or something like that.

Under the impact of those statements the stock goes up and then the conspirators dump the stock. That is a classic manipulation case. And as we listen to D'Onofrio's testimony in this case he being one of the architects of the scheme, obviously they had something like that in mind.

Then when you analyze it it just doesn't add up to a manipulation. It adds up to something else and I am going to come to it in a moment. I understand, if we were to accept D'Onofrio's testimony at face value, what this would amount to. But is it manipulation?

Well, the testimony is that here was a security as to which there were 42,000 shares made public.

They came into the hands of the public. The co-conspirators the manipulators, get their hands on 14,900 shares and then the stock runs away. The stock goes from its offering price of about \$7 in February to 60 something by June.

And we look for that conduct of the alleged manipulators which had the required causative impact on the market value of the stock. I know probably better than any of these fellows know that when you segregate about 30 per cent of the stock of a small issue, as it is alleged they did here, that has an impact. That narrows the market. There is less stock around, the market is thin, the spreads are wide and it has an impact.

Then I say how about 10,000 shares, because that we have seen many times, 25 per cent. I would have to say yes, that has an impact.

Then I say 5,000 shares, yes, that has an impact.

And we are up against this truism which those of us who have dealt with the securities laws all our lives have been dealing with and have been befuddled for 30, 40 years now.

Every time you sew up stock you are engaged in something that has an impact. It becomes manipulative only when that is the purpose of it. But the Government doesn't say, as perhaps they should have, it was the

14,900 shares which had the manipulative impact. That is not the gravamen of this case. You read the indictment. There were false statements. There was tomtom bearing and we are all accustomed to this, the beating of the tomtoms, the calling up of brokers, the issuance of the false reports.

In this case, aside from, let's call it, the immunization from the market of the 14,900 shares, the rest of it is almost level. Where in the classic case of manipulation, as everybody understands it, the manipulators would be calling 50 or 60 brokers, inciting people to make markets if it were an over the counter stock, issuing bulletins, pretending that there were great commercial developments in the company, what the heck have we got in this case? They bring in a fellow named Schneiderman and Schneiderman says, "I talked to Stoller and he told me about this stock and I went into the sheets and he is the only broker that we know about who came into the sheets as a result of the manipulation.

There is no showing that Mr. Schneiderman ever handled 1,000 shares of stock. So that if we look to Schneiderman for the ideological causation, the impact of the manipulators on the market, you better look to somebody else because Schneiderman didn't do it.

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Well, they say, all right, this is a sport, this case. We don't have what we usually do. The market makers coming in under the stimulus of the manipulators and making a market, it must have been something else. Oh, we know what it was, it was the false statements which reached the public.

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Well, sir, I have seen these cases many times.

I have sat while dozens and dozens of brokers took the stand and testified. I got into the stock because the defendants told me about it, they kept feeding me information.

I peddled it out to my customers. I gave my customers the same misinformation. There is your standard case. That is what we call in the jargon of the securities trade beating the tomtoms.

In this case when we exclude Mr. Schneiderman who probably didn't handle 500 shares during the whole course of his involvement in the manipulation, I don't remember what it added up to --actually nothing. There is no proof that he handled a single share. He just put his names in the sheet. We are going to be told that Mr. Schneiderman's presence in the sheet due to the conversation with Stoller was what sent the stock from 7 to 60? Baloney.

Now we go to the alternative. It had to be something else. Very simple, the false statements to the brokers. Let's see about the brokers. We had Mr. Paruch who says I called this fellow and I asked him about stock because he was a reliable guy and he said he liked it and I bought it without looking into it and his partner, Mrs. Wien, and when we finished we are talking about a few hundred shares.

Is it to be suggested that the purchase of a few hundred shares by "r. Paruch and Miss Wien had the causative relationship, the impact on the market price of the stock that sent it from 7 to 60?

By the way, the conversation with Mr. Paruch and through him with Miss Wien is when the stock is almost at the high. Whatever has happened to this stock between \$7, the issuance price, and 60, what they paid for it, we don't know what these manipulators did. That is out of the conspiracy.

There are no brokers. There are no customers.

There is nobody to explain that increase from that point of view. Oh, it gets explained before we are finished.

Oh, there is another broker, Nat Hyman. A very sophisticated little fellow with a very good house. The same story,

I knew Stoller, very smart guy, made money with him,

and I bought the stock for a couple of customers, 2, 300

shares.

away with it.

By the way, I bought it at the high. If there was a manipulation the manipulation was over by the time poor little Hyman gets into it. But Hyman on cross examination, out of the accumulation of 40 years experience in the market, he tells you why the stock ran up. Not because of any manipulation, but because the brokers ran

Mr. Rashes, the SEC fellow, decent, honest, truthful man says in response to my questions, "Those were the times. This was happening all over with these new issues."

Let us assume that there was a manipulation in this case, that something was done by these people other than the immunication of the 14,900 shares. There is not a shred of proof that anything that they did, any activities, any publicity, any communications with brokers, any communications with stockholders, any communications with anybody, had any impact on the market price of this stock unless we want to assume that the difference between what Paruch and Wien's customers paid and what Hyman's customers paid, the difference between 60 something and 70, that was the manipulation. That is

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where it happened, in there. Because as far as this

Court knows no broker other than those two were spoken

to.

Schneiderman's activities are not proved in any way. As far as we know he doesn't handle a share of stock. I would like to see the manipulation.

I suggest to the Court that there is no proof of a conspiracy to manipulate. Was there proof of violations of securities laws, yes, your Honor. I could make out a very good case of some other statutes that we are not charged with here. But as far as this conspiracy is concerned, this conspiracy to manipulate, this 10B-5 conspiracy, this hybrid thing they have there? Where is the proof? Who got the false statements? Who ran the stock up? How did it get run up?

It is not here. I think this count has to be dismissed for failure of proof.

THE COURT: I assume if you are right Counts

2 through 10 should go.

MR. GOULD: I think they should go. I think they ride on the conspiracy count. I think they did. I think this is a very illconceived prosecution.

THE COURT: Mr. Feldshuh.

MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, I endorse Mr.

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Gould's remarks but I address myself to Mr. Frank.

With regard to the alleged agreement insofar as Mr. Frank may have become part and parcel of it, as Mr. Sorkin himself indicated, Mr. Frank came in the picture later down the road, namely sometime in October or November 1968.

At that time with regard to his participation in the alleged conspiracy he was the architect of the alleged nominee situation and the architect perhaps of the bill of sale situation into Bank Hofmann. But that was the end of it. There was nothing after that that tied Mr. Frank into the conspiracy. He departed from the conspiracy. He had nothing to do with touting the stock. He had nothing to do with calling brokers. He had nothing to do as part and parcel of an object of this conspiracy to raise the market price.

THE COURT: The Government would agree with a good part of what you are saying but the Government's view about your client's role is quite different. You know that.

MR. FELDSHUH: I am missing you slightly, sir.

THE COURT: I was saying that the Government would agree with a great deal of what you said. They don't accuse Mr. Frank of calling brokers and anything of

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that nature. That isn't what they accuse him of. You know that.

MR. FELDSHUH: As to the manipulative aspects in trying to raise the price of the stock Mr. Frank had long since departed from any conspiracy or act in connection with that conspiracy.

I address your Honor to, apart from the conspiracy count, I was going to address your Honor to the substantive counts concerning the alleged manipulative area under Section 10 and under 10B-5. As to those counts

Mr. Frank had nothing to do with it. There is no evidence that he had anything to do with it. His departure from the conspiracy or from the alleged activities of the conspiracy parted at the point where Bank Hofmann allegedly got a bill of sale of some kind with his claimed stamp and signature on it.

At that moment he stopped. There was nothing more he did in connection with furthering this conspiracy. So with regard to those substantive counts and insofar as those substantive counts are also made reference to in Count 1 on the conspiracy I respectfully submit there is a total failure of proof.

With regard to Count 1 itself, your Honor, when you look through the means and objects of the conspiracy

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you find a great many areas in which the proof is lacking as to Mr. Frank. For example, the Government relies with considerable emphasis on paragraph 5 of the means of the conspiracy appearing upon page 4. With regard to that, your Honor, subparagraph B as to the means of the conspiracy makes reference to the coded account of Lance.

Your Honor, I said or I say that apart from some indirect reference by D'Onofrio as to something common about Lance or something of that sort about which he claims he didn't know anything about Lance or Lancer until a year after this conspiracy ended, until the objects were fully attained, I say there is no evidence in this case that there was a coded account by the name of Lance at the time of the existence of this conspiracy.

THE COURT: Let me say as to that, Mr. Feldshuh, that is an arguable proposition, but that still doesn't let your client out. You and I would agree there is nothing wrong with him having a coded account. The real proof from the Government's viewpoint, the real proof against Mr. Frank is all this business about how he is the architect of remaking the deal so as to make it go better and to conceal it afterwards.

MR. FELDSHUH: May I suggest to you, your Honor, that with regard to that phrase, that is strictly, if it is anything, a Section 1733 Act violation, claiming an artifice and a fraud. It has nothing to do with manipulation.

By the way, your Honor, if your Honor will follow my argument on manipulation, Mr. Frank is not guilty of any mail fraud. There was no part of the conspiracy, agreement, as to which he may have been a party according to the testimony that had anything to do with mail fraud or sending out confirmations.

That was no part of Mr. Frank's participation in this conspiracy.

THE COURT: This is one of the strangest problems. I really don't understand that point either.

I don't really understand the Government's theory

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against Frank under mail fraud.

MR. FELDSHUH: Right.

THE COURT: Also, I don't understand, I never understood why the indictment was written the way it is. Count 2 has a subdivision A and B of two mailings.

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MR. SOPKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I just don't understand. What went on here? Was this written out -- did somebody have an aberration downstairs? I don't get it. What is the difference between this and Counts 3 through 10?

MR. SORKIN: It is our position your Honor that the thrust of 77-QA, 17-A, is the use of the mails. It is our position, we have to allege jurisdiction in the count in order to sustain the count legally as a matter of law. We have alleged the jurisdiction and we have proved it.

Some of the indictment is that are filed in this court do not allege jurisdiction under 17-A.

My prior experience in a case before Judge Mezner, quite frankly, we had to prove our jurisdiction and he wanted us to prove it and it was alleged in the indictment and we proved one mailing to sustain the count as a matter of law. That is the only reasin it is in there, your Honor, quite frankly.

THE COURT: You baffle me. Why go into all

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of this when you got Counts 3 through 10? I don't quite get it.

MR. SORKIN: If Mr. Feldshuh is through, I would be happy to tell the Court.

THE COURT: I'm not sure he is through either. I have always been puzzled. Go ahead, Mr. Feldshuh. I'm going to ask Mr. Sorkin about this because I really wonder whether you haven't got maybe a plausible argument that Frank, whatever else he may have done, really wasn't in on the mail fraud.

MR. FELDSHUH: Right. I also direct your attention, your Honor, to the courts, as you pointed out, 3 through 6 which had to do with the manipulation. Here too, I say that Mr. Frank had nothing to do with that. That is 10B-5, Section 10.

Your Honor, with regard to Count 2, which is the Section 17 violation.

As to that, your Honor, I will say that D'Onofrio did testify with regard to alleged talks with Mr. Frank. I will also say that it is D'Onofrio who claims that there was a statement by Mr. Frank about nominees and all that sort of stuff. I'm not entirely sure, however, that you can divorce Count 2 from the other counts, namely the manipulative concepts. It is all one ball of wax,

Counts 2 and 3 through 6.

way to set up an indictment.

THE COURT: This is one of my problems. I'm having trouble with this, too. It seems the most curious

MR. FELDSHUH: I say, sir, that you just can't find the necessary proof. That is apart from the fact, your Honor, that with regard to Count 1 insofar as Mr. Frank is concerned, and in the proof of the means of the conspiracy, we have voids of proof with respect to that, your Honor, and starting on page 5 of the indictment. I refer your Honor to subparagraph E on page 5 of the indictment where there is a lot of talk about the fact of parking stock in "their coded accounts."

There was no evidence of any stock, parked in Mr. Frank's alleged coded account. There is just nothing there at all.

There is a total failure of proof there.

So that with respect to Mr. Frank, this proof under subparagraph E as a means totally fails.

I point out, your Honor, that there are only a few places throughout this indictment where Mr. Frank is charged with participating in a means of conspiracy.

Thus, the next place where he is charged is on page 8, under subparagraph 0. At that point there is a statement

I need not point out, your Monor, that with regard to the concept of notarization, as a matter of law under the laws of the State of New York it would be held that this was not a notarization of anything because it requires something more than merely a name and a stamp. It requires some statement by the notary as to the acknowledgement of either the genunineness of the signature or that the party came before him and acknowledged that this was an instrument that that person was executing.

that Mr. Frank notarized without data.

Those words are totally absent. So as a matter of law, under the laws of this state, that is not a notarization.

I would request your Honor to so rule.

With regard to the purpose of said notarization in subparagraph P on page 8, it is plain that the purpose of the notarization as far as Mr. Frank was concerned was not to cause Emanuel Deetjen & Company to believe the nominee sold their stock. It had nothing to do with Mr. Frank because Mr. Frank's claimed notarization did not attest to any of the substantive areas of the alleged piece of paper. That is not the function of notarization.

The law of New York again is clear, where a

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notary puts his stamp in a properly acknowledged instrument, all that the notary does -- he doesn't swear to the truth or efficacy or anything else of the paper itself. All he says, the person came before him and acknowledged that he executed and no more.

So that with regard to the purpose, there is no proof that Emanuel Deetjen was called to believe that the stock was sold, certainly not by Mr. Frank, because it was Bank Hofmann who asked perhaps under this testimony as brought out that there be a notarization of some kind.

What Bank Hofmann was going to do with it, that was up to Bank Hofmann.

In that connection may I respectfully point out, sir, that you will notice that in the exhibits offered by the Government, none of the Stoller so-called bills of sale, none of the D'Onofrio so-called bills of sale had any notarization on it. So it wasn't as if Bank Hofmann needed this notarization to attest as to anything. If it was Emanuel Deetjen who was relying upon notarization, they didn't have it in Stoller papers, they didn't have it in the D'Onofrio papers.

In point of view of P, there is a failure of proof.

I might point out, and this I believe to be most

credible, on page 9, subparagraph R, we go through this \$15,000 business, page 9, subparagraph R.

THE COURT: Yes, I'm just looking at it.

MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor will recall there is no proof that any \$15,000 was paid to Mr. Frank. The furthest you get on any \$15,000 was the assertion by D'Onofrio that he might have adjusted something with somebody else as to his alleged share, but there was no proof whatsoever that Mr. Frank got \$15,000.

In addition to that, your Honor, under subparagraph S it says that the Defendant Martin Frank was also promised additional monies by Defendants Allen and Stoller.

There is absolutely no proof of any such thing of a promise of additional money.

Furthermore, your Honor, with regard to the overall situation, at no point in time was there any evidence to the effect that Mr. Frank ever got the 1,000 shares of stock or things of that nature.

Your Honor, with regard to Counts 7 to 10, which is the mail fraud count, I wish to add nothing more than what I have said heretofore. I believe I have covered our aspects of this situation insofar as the indictment is concerned.

Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Sorkin, how do you want to respond? Do you want to respond to the manipulation argument first?

MR. SORKIN: I would rather work backwards from what Mr. Feldshuh just said.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you: What does Count 2 really have to do with Martin Frank, seriously?

MR. SORKIN: Count 2 it seems, your Honor -if there was a stronger count in this indictment on Martin
Frank, I don't know of it. This is a fraud in the offer
to sell and sale of the stock Training With The Pros.

THE COURT: In the sense that he told them how to make the deal go down better.

MR. SORKIN: Not only that, your Honor. If I can just go back a little bit in the testimony, these three guys, these three conspirators, D'Onofrio, Allen and Stoller sit down and plan a way to gather a block of the stock. It is planned at Baur au Lac. There is conversations of can D'Onofrio get Moss to do this, let's make it 100,000, Stoller says it has got to be over five. How about between 40 and 50? Fine. They are setting up a means to get a block of the stock and they also set up a means where Mr. Stoller says: Jerry, I got a good idea. Let's blow it off to Muir and Joe, Weissinger

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and Bonavia.

They then start this little plan, this conspiracy, to obtain a block of the stock.

D'Onofrio has been working on the offering circular. He's been working on the notification. He says
that he can control Moss and he can get Moss -- he got Moss
to change the name of the company as per Allen's instructions.

They then send this indication letter which comes in October 17th. They didn't file the notification until the 25th of October. That's no good. They then go to Frank and Frank instructs them. Fellows, this is the way to garner a block of the stock without getting caught. I'm using the words "without getting caught." He instructs them to use nominees, which is never disclosed in the offering circular, never disclosed to the SEC that these three conspirators, Stoller, Allen and D'Onofrio, at his instructions and at his direction are gathering 33 per cent, in fact, more than 33 per cent of the entire issue.

It is our position with respect to Count No. 2, and I think it is clear under the law, that D'Onofrio, SToller, Allen were underwriters. It was never disclosed in the offering circular.

At Mr. Frank's instructions they were told how to avoid being disclosed in the offering circular.

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Use these nominees.

of Count No. 2, the fraud. In the offer to sell and the sale of the stock, none of that is ever disclosed, how these three conspirators obtained a block, 33 per cent of the entire offering, and put it in their Swiss bank accounts over in Switzerland.

Mr. Gould talks in terms of manipulation. That's all very well and good. But in this particular case, your Honor, as he has so correctly put it, by taking 33 per cent of the float off the market, you are going to have thin spreads and the stock as Mr. Hyman said is going to go with wide spread, topsy turvy, roller coaster, all over the place.

That is our point with respect to Count No. 2.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SORKIN: I also think, and I must point this out, your Honor, that if these three were underwriters, this was a fraud -- I'm sorry. Let me rephrase that.

If Stoller, Allen and D'Onofrio, your Honor, as we have indicated were underwriters, and it should have been disclosed, then the offering is fraudulent and the Reg. A. exemption must fail.

By failing to disclose this information,

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how they were planning to get the stock from the United States over to Switzerland and put it in their secret accounts, that should have been disclosed. It was never disclosed, your Honor.

Now, let me direct my attention, your Honor, and I want to go back to Mr. Feldshuh. Mr. Feldshuh says this business about the notarization. What he doesn't tell the Court is that Mr. D'Onofrio testified -- because Allen couldn't go overseas, Herbert and Ballmer wanted something on Allen's receipts to show that Allen had, in fact, bought the stock from these people.

THE COURT: I understand. You don't have to go into that. Let me ask you something.

MR. SORKIN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I follow you on Count 2.

We then go to 3 through 6 and 7 through 10.

MR. SORKIN: Let's take 3 through 6.

THE COURT: Martin Frank is advising these fellows, but he is not advising them in terms of traditional manipulation and distribution.

MR. SOPKIN: What you say, your Honor, is correct, except I think there is one point that must be said and is left out, and that is Frank is advising them, but Frank has knowledge that these guys are going to

blow the stock off to Weissinger and Bonavia.

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Now, in order to blow the stock off -- I'm using the term blow off as it was used in this case -- in order to sell the stock to Weissinger and Bonavia in Switzerland, he also knows that they are going to do this deal like they di the other deal. He is told that.

He also knows that Bonavia and Weissinger have to be rescued.

How do you rescue them? You rescue them by going back to the Elinors when the stock gets to a nice fat price.

As Mr. Gould says, no phony statements were sent out, no touts were made, no false documents. You didn't need false documents with the kind of people that Stoller and Allen were dealing with, Hyman, Wien and Paruch.

Their testimony is consistent. They relied on Stoller and Allen consistently because they made --

THE COURT: What you are saying is that the jury could determine that Martin Frank clearly should have contemplated all of this going to the Elinors and through them to their poor customers.

MR. SORKIN: I'm not only saying that, your Honor, but from the November '68 meeting -- I'm also saying it later on in March of 1969 when they can't

get the stock transferred into street name. When they go back to Mr. Frank and they say: Listen, the deal is going to fall through. We can't get it transferred into street names, we have to get receipts, we can't get it into Deetjen's name. Once it went into Deetjen's wame, in a street name stock, your Honor, Mr. Frank should have known that that stock was going to be broken off right into the market. I think the jury can certainly infer that. with respect to Count 7 through 10.

MR. FELDSHUH: May I point out the testimony is perfectly clear --

MR. SORKIN: Mr. Feldshuh, let me just make a few more points here.

MR. FELDSHUH: Excuse me.

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MR. SORKIN: Mr. Feldshuh pointed out, your Honor, means paragraph number E, parking or depositing.

Parking is a lawyer's term. It is a securitie's term

But the term there also is depositing and D'Onofrio's

testimony is clear. They were sitting in Switzerland and they

told Herbert to deposit their stock into the Swiss bank

accounts, their own bank accounts.

Prior to that in the conversation with Frank
D'Onofrio testified that Frank asked him, "How are you going
to do it?"

"Well, we are going to run it off and put it,
funnel it into our own accounts and put it in our own accounts
and this is the way to do it."

He knew that is what they were going to do.

With respect to him getting moneys, he asked them at that meeting, "What am I going to get out of it?"

Someone said, "\$15,000."

Then he said, "I want 1000 shares."

Move ahead three years and they are sitting in Bankf Hofmann in Switzerland in front of Herbert and Mr. Frank is complaining that he wants his thousand shares and he is due 40,000 or \$50,000.

I can't argue with Mr. Feldshuh with respect to means paragraph Number R. There is no proof that Mr. Frank

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received approximately \$15,000, but there is proof from Mr. D'Onofrio that he paid Allen \$5000 which was to go towards paying Mr. Frank 15.

The exact words of that means paragraph -- true, your Honor, we haven't prove that. I think there is testimony in this case and I only raise that for that point.

THE COURT: Are you going to tell the jury that?

MR. SORKIN: I would assume, your Honor, that you would strike means paragraph R.

THE COURT: That is right.

MR. SORKIN: There will be no point. I intend to tell the jury what Mr. D'Onofrio said. I think in fairness, I don't think R can stand. Quite frankly, your Honor, I have gone over the indictment -- I will wait for defense counsel to say what they have to say with respect to the allegation in the indictment.

Going back to Mr. Gould's point --

MR. SORKIN: I can say it now. We have gone over the indictment, your Honor. I think in fairness we can't allow means paragraph number J to stand. I don't think we did prove that nearly all of the remainder of the said 42 000

THE COURT: Wait a minute. What does that mean?

THE COURT: Let's not be playing games with

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gab-3 2 one another again. This is what came up last night in the 3 colloguy with Mr. Edwards. MR. SORKIN: I was going to wait. 5 THE COURT: Don't wait . It is only a waste of 6 time when you wait and also a prosecutor, as Mr.Feldshuh will remind me, is supposed to be fair, right? 8 MR. FELDSHUH: Right, sir. 9 MR. SORKIN: I think J has to go, your Honor, and 10 I think with respect to the overt acts --11 MR. GOULD: When counsel says he thinks J has to 12 go, does that mean he consents? 13 THE COURT: Yes, that is to be interpreted he 14 consents. I am going to get more facile and Sorkian, which 15 is a new language. 16 MR. SORKIN: I apologize, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I am just teasing. Don't take me ser-18 iously. You consent to J and R so far. Anything else? 19 MR. SORKIN: No, we maintain that allthe other 20 means paragraphs --21 THE COURT: However, let's go to overt acts. MR. SORKIN: With respect to overt acts, your 23 Honor, I think one has to go --24 MR. GOULD: Wait.

MR. SORKIN: One should be stricken.

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2	MR. GOULD: I am still on the means paragraphs.
3	THE COURT: J and R he consented to.
4	MR. GOULD: Thank you, your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Now he is consenting to overt
6	act Number 1 on Page 9.
7	Continue, Mr. Sorkin.
8	MR. SORKIN: Yes, your Honor. Overt Act Number 4.
9	MR. GOULD: Slowly now.
10	THE COURT: 4 on Page 10.
11	MR. SORKIN: Overt Act Number 8.
12	THE COURT: All right.
13	MR. SORKIN: Overt Act Number 9 and Overt Act
14	Number 10.
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	How about Overt Acts 13 and 14, do you think you
17	proved those?
18	MR. SORKIN: Yes, your Honor. 13 is Nathan Hyman,
19	and after that conversation he goes out and he buys for Dinar
20	I believe it is.
21	THE COURT: What is May 21, Paruch?
22	MR. SORKIN: No, Paruch is also Hyman. He spoke
23	to him again and asked him what happened to it.
24	THE COURT: All right. What is May 21 then?
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MR. SORKIN: That is also Hyman, your Honor.

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THE COURT: I beg your pardon. All right.

MR. SORKIN: 12, if you want to go through it, is Elinore Wein, your Honor.

I think we have gone over. I am working back-wards.

THE COURT: In any event, let me rule on these other motions and then maybe the defense would like to raise some additional allegations.

I am going to deny the motions of the defendants in respect to Counts 1, 2, 3 to and including 6, and 7 and including 10.

I quite agree. This isn't a typical manipulation in my experience, but I do believe that depending on the view of the trier of the facts, there is a manipulation sufficient in this business of dealing with this block of stock which if D'Onofrio and others are to be believed was to be isolated out and then jacked up through the transactions to nominees, Bank Hofmann and finally to Weissinger and the other party and then again dumped back on the market through these friendly brokers who relied on Allen and Stoller because of previous good works done by those two as touters of profitable securities for them.

I will, of course, also, however, grant the motion of the Government which they fairly make by reason of

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their consent to dismissal against his judgment and R, the means paragraphs under those numbers or letters, and to strike overt acts 1, 4, 8, 9 and 10.

Now, Messrs.Feldshuh and Gould, are there any other overt acts or allegations particularly in Count 1 but not necessarily to be confined to Count 1 that you would like to move to dismiss or strike?

MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, with regard to means,
Page 9 --

THE COURT: Paragraph number?

MR. FELDSHUH: Sub-paragraph (s), there is no evidence that he was promised additional money.

THE COURT: I think you could argue that very cogently as a factual matter. On othe other hand, I think the Government is entitled to make their arguments to the jury on this.

MR. FELDSHUH: There isn't a scintilla of proof about additional moneys, your Honor, nowhere. There was the 15 and the alleged 1000 shares of stock. There isn't one basis of proof on that.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, may I answer Mr. Feld-shuh? Your Honor, what are we talking about in a thousand share of stock?

THE COURT: You see, that is what he means.

I apologize.

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In other words, Paragraph (s) from the draftsman's 2 point of view refers to that 1000 shares. It is according 3 to the Government's theory now. You have several arguments, 4 I understand, but it seems to me they must go to the fact 5 dinder here. 6 So I deny your motion to strike means paragraph (s). 7 Anything else, gentlemen? 8 MR. FELDSHUH: Of course I have made comments with 9 respect to the other sub-paragraphs. I take it your Honor 10 has ruled against us on that, namely b, e, o, p --11 THE COURT: I am not going to strike those. 12 understand your factual arguments. 13 MR. FELDSHUH: Right, sir. 14 THE COURT: I am not going to strike them as a 15 matter of law at this juncture. 16 MR. FELDSHUH: May I just to the extent it may have 17 had any impact upon you, your Honor, reference by Mr. Sorkin 18 to the offering circular was incorrect. Mr. Frank had 19 nothing to do whatever with the offering circular. 20 THE COURT: I didn't hear Mr. Sorkin say other-21 22 wise. MR. FELDSHUH: If I am mistaken --23 MR.SORKIN: I don't think I said it. If I did, 24

THE COURT: I don't think so either.

MR. FELDSHUH: I just wanted your Honor to understand.

THE COURT: I agree with you and so does Mr. Sorkin. He didn't say that.

Anything else?

MR. GOULD: I have nothing.

MR. FELDSHUH: I do have something else, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FELDSHUH: It has been called to my attention that under date August 30, 1974, the Government served a five supplemental bill of particlars wherein the Government endeavored to include as a further object of the conspiracy—that the Government alleges that an additional object of the conspiracy was to conceal and prevent discovery of the conspiracy. This continued up through and including the date of the filing of the indictment.

THE COURT: Perhaps I haven't made myself clear on that.

I don't understand that the bill of particulars is designed as a device whereby a Government lawyer can amend the grand jury's indictment.

MR. FELDSHUH: I am satisfied with that comment, your Honor. Therefore, with regard to any --

gab-9

which could be from some people's viewpoint at least viewed as concealment activities, but not because of that bill of particulars item which I would think is nothing but an unwarranted and unjustified rewrite of the indictment.

MR. FELDSHUH: Right.

THE COURT: I am not going to read that to the petit jury and I am not going to let any lawyers claim that the indictment was so amended.

MR. FELDSHUH: Very good, sir. Thank you very much.

MR. GOULD: I assume at an appropriate moment

you will take a motion to strike if we find anything that came
in under that --

I let in a lot of post, how shall I put it, post major event testimony to indicate either criminal intent or criminal scienter or lack thereof or, as it is usually put, guilty knowledge or lack thereof. I certainly never ever heard, let alone seen it approved by the Courts, the practice of rewriting an indictment through a bill of particulars.

MR. GOULD: My only point is, when your Honor let that material in, there was still open, for example, the obstruction of justice counts.

gab-10

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THE COURT: I am sorry.

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MR. GOULD: That is what concerned me.

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THE COURT: I beg your pardon.

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MR. GOULD: Now in the state of the record with those counts out, some of the perjury counts out, with the

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narrowing of the means paragraphs, the overt acts, I assume

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your Honor will entertain motions at some appropriate time

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before the case goes to the jury to strike anything we can

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find that obviously came in under those counts?

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THE COURT: We have already done one thing. We

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have stricken the Martin Frank backed affidavit, 42A, which

Mr. Sorkin, with full credit to him, pinpointed for us.

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Surely you are quite right.

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MR. GOULD: When we go through on requests to

charge and preparation for summation, as we come to this

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stuff, we will make a motion.

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THE COURT: Fine. Excellent.

years '68 and '69 subject to connection.

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MR. GOULD: Thank you, your Honor.

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MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, at the end of Feeney's

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testimony you had indicated to me that you were going to

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take testimony with regard to events occurring during the

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With regard to that area, your Honor --

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THE COURT: I went further than that.

gab-11

MR. FELDSHUH: And there are other places, too, your Honor.

THE COURT: There was a considerable amount of testimony that Mr. Feeney gave as to events in Switzerland, most particularly Zurich, of course, which, as I recall it and as I understand it, has nothing really in the direct sense to do with Frank at all.

MR. FELDSHUH: Right.

THE COURT: I believe according to my notes that I ruled that all of this was being received as to Stoller only.

MR. FELDSHUH: You did rule --

THE COURT: There was some testimony, as you inferred, where Feeney talks about events in '69 in relation to Training With the Pros.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, if I may, to help the Court, I think there is a meeting that Mr.Feldshuh is referring to where he goes up to the apartment and sees Mr. Allen on the exercycle. That is in January of '69.

THE COURT: That is right.

MR. SORKIN: I think the next time, and I thought your Honor took that as to all defendants -- the next conversation I think is the December plane ride between Mr. Stoller and Mr. Feeney which was not taken as to Mr. Frank, the December 1971 plane ride.

gab-12

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MR. FELDSHUH: May I point out, Page 1395 --

THE COURT: Gentlemen, I don't want to argue this.

Whatever the record shows, it shows. I am trying to say

I agree with you. I took the earlier testimony having to

do with the deal. I think that has been connected up as

to Frank, which only means a very minimal thing, namely, that

the jury can consider it against him if they believe on direct

evidence involving him he was in the conspiracy.

But then when Stoller and Feeney begin fluttering across the Atlantic, togo and talk to Allen, who by that time referring to Ramon D'Onofrio as that "guinea rat bastard;" etc., etc., that doesn't strike me as being admissible as against Frank.

I think I have ruled on that.

MR. GOULD: We are not going to do anything about that now.

THE COURT: No, there is nothing we can do. Whatever I said I said. Then if you want me to change the ruling,
you have to let me know what you want changed and how you
want it changed.

Good day.

MR. SORKIN: One last thing, your Honor. How do you want us to excise or clean up the indictment? Some Judges want a typed new indictment, others -- I really don't

gab-13

know. I am asking the Court's guidance on this.

THE COURT: I think the best way is to take a pair of scissors and out out the excluded portions and then staple them back on a back piece of paper.

MR. GOULD: Oneother thing we have done is just X them out, put a piece of paper over the existing indictment.

THE COURT: These weighty matters I don't really think I need to get into at all, certainly not today. We are not going to the jury. Ther are several ways. I don't quarrel with what Mr. Gould says. I like my way better.

I am not going to fight about it.

Good day.

(Adjourned to October 7, 1974, at 9:30 A.M.)

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MR. GOULD: I think it is a Brady problem.

THE COURT: You gentlemen will have to come up to the side bar.

(At the side bar.)

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, this past Friday evening after I had left the office John Flannery, Assistant U.S.Attorney, received a telephone call from Marilyn Herzfeld. The substance of the call was "To have Sorkin call me." I called her Saturday morning and she repeated to me what she told Mr. Flannery, namely -- and I am trying to give my best recollection of what she saud -- that after she left the courtroom she had been thinking very hard about that indication letter, Exhibit 4, and that she received a call from Mr.Frank's office who had asked her to see if she could find the letter.

She said she had been thinking about it since she left here and she recalls now that she destroyed the letter in 1972 after going through certain files on Training With the Pros and that is in substance what she said. My recollection of the testimony of Mr. D'Onofrio is that he said that Frank told him in July, June or July of '69, that the letter was destroyed, but he didn't know if it was, and the testimony of Herzfeld is that after May 27 she didn't

it out.

recall seeing the letter again.

I point this out to the Court and I pointed it out to defense counsel for whatever worth they want to make of it.

MR. FELDSHUH: Also, in April of 1969 at an alleged meeting they stated that Frank --

THE COURT: I don't know what you are talking about. I can't even hear you, Mr. Feldshuh.

If you want to discuss anything with counsel, please don't do it on my time. I don't think it is fair. If you want to discuss something outside, discuss it, but let's not do it here at the side bar.

Where are we?

MR. SORKIN: I think we had an obligation under Brady versus Maryland to point this out to defense counsel and we have so pointed it out and they can do whatever they want.

MR. GOULD: What we would have to do is recall the woman unless counsel will stipulate that if she were recalled she would so testify.

MR. SORKIN: Let's take the time now and work

THE COURT: I don't know what youshould do.

THE COURT: If you want to recall her, you may

do so. My suggestion is that you recall her.

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(In open court.)

MR. GOULD: If your Honor please, we will

call Mr.Adams.

THE COURT: No.

MR. GOULD: I am sorry, I forgot.

THE COURT: Mrs. DeBartolla and ladies and gentlemen, the day after we last saw you last week there were certain rulings made by the Court which you are to know about now.

I will repeat these to you before we conclude here at the trial, so don't worry about it, you will hear them again.

Let me tell you now what happened.

You will recall that in the basic indictment, socalled, there were a number of what lawyers call false statement counts alleged against the defendant Stoller only, and the Court has directed an acquittal of Stoller on certain of those counts, 11, 12, 13 and 15, leaving open counts 14 and 16 for decision in the case.

missed the so-called obstruction of justice counts which were in the subsequent indictment, which you remember was consolidated with the original indictment. By agreement of all counts and you were told that as we started the trial. Those obstruction counts were alleged against the defendants Frank and Stollar. And the Court has dismissed those particular counts.

Except for those counts which have been dismissed why, of course, the remainder will be continuing in the case

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time.

this particular witness. I think I know what the witness is

going to say and I think I should make my objection at this

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Yes.

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MR. GOULD: Ladies and gentlemen, these represent the vouchers on the basis of which the Government paid Mr. D'Onofrio over the period from May '73 to September '74 the sum of \$31,588.10.

You will see that all they show is the signature of an assistant United States attorney and Mr. D'Onofrio's statement as to where he came from and what he did.

Q May we keep these and we will return them to you?

A Yes.

MR. GOULD: Thank you, I have no further questions.

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Sorkin.

MR. GOULD: There is a way to ask the question.

THE COURT: I think there's no problem, Mr.

forms?

SOUTHERN DISCHICT COURT REPORTERS, M.S. COURTHOUSE

Adams - cross gawe 1 2251 THE COURT: I don't understand the significance of this. I don't quite get it. 3 MR. SORKIN: Let me rephrase the question then, 4 your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: What difference does it make anyhow? 7 I don't understand you. Is there any distinction that is 8 important for our case as between first or second class? MR. SORKIN: If I can rephrase the question and 10 give it one more go, your Monor, I would like to try. THE COURT: Fair enough. 11 12 Mr. Adams, does the marshal's office compute the 13 mileage based upon the manner of transportation? 14 A No. 15 MR. SORKIN: No further questions. REDIRECT EXAMINATION XX 16 17 BY MR. GOULD: Mr. Adams, when you pay out on one of these 18 things, you pay out on the certification of the United States 19 Attorney, is that correct? 20 Along with the witness. 21 22 In other words, when he presents this to you, 23 you see that the U. S. Attorney says okay, isn't that it? Isn't that what that signature says down at the bottom? 24 25 Yes, he's certifying that the witness attended on

1	gawe	Adams - cross 2252
2	those days	5 .
3	Q	That's right. As to the mileage, you have nothin
4	but the we	ord of the witness, isn't that right?
5	A	The amount of mileage?
6	Q	As to where he came from.
7	Λ	That's correct.
8	Q	You didn't have an airplane ticket, correct?
9	A	Correct.
10	Q	You didn't have a bus ticket?
11	Α	That's correct.
12	Q	You didn't have a hotel bill, you didn't have
13		except what D'Onofrio told you?
14	A	That's correct.
15		MR. GOULD: Thank you very much.
16		MR. SORKIN: No further questions, your Honor.
17		THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Adams. You may be
18	excused.	
19		(Witness excused.)
20		MR. GOULD: We will call Mr. Joseph Arden, your
21	Honor.	
22	JOSEP	H ARDEN, called as a witness by the
23		nse, having been first duly sworn by the Clerk of
24		Court, testified as follows:
		Total do lollows.

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gawe Arden - direct 2254 Q Had you known them or either of them for a long time? A I knew Mr. Stoller for a period of -- well, close to 20 years. Q I see. MR. GOULD: Can you jurors hear him all right? JURORS: Yes.

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You are doing fine, Mr. Arden. Thank you very

much. 3

> While you were working there with Mr.Stoller and Mr. Allen, did there come to your attention a company called Training With the Pros?

There did, right.

Do you remember how it came to your attention, the first time you heard about it?

Mr.Stoller and Mr. Allen were discussing it. That is how it came to my attention.

Do you remember what they said about it?

Α They said --

In substance.

In substance, that it was --A

Perhaps I overlooked it.

This was at the office, was it?

Yes.

Was anybody else present other than you, Stoller and Allen?

At that time, no, sir.

I see. Just in substance what did they say about

	2256
1	gab-2 Arden-direct
2	it?
3	A They said it was a company it was a vocational
4	program and at that time, in'68, '69, due to the underprivi-
5	lege it would fill a void of vocational schools that could
6	learn a trade within six weeks and do mechanical work on
7	cars.
8	That was the main substance.
9	Q I see. Did there come a time later on, Mr.
10	Arden, when you had a conversation with either Mr.Stoller or
11	Mr. Allen about a thousand shares?
12	A There did. '
13	Q Where did that conversation take place?
14	A Also in 118 East 60th Street.
15	Q Who was present, sir?
16	A Mr. Allen and Mr.Stoller.
17	Q And yourself?
18	A Naturally.
19	Q All right. Would youtell us, please, in substance
20	what that conversation was as best you remember it?
21	A I believe it was in January of '69. They told
22	me, Mr.Stoller and/or Mr. Allen I can't
23	Q You can't now distinguish who said what, is that
24	it?
25	A That's right. It was one may have spoken one
	ll ·

word and another spoke the other word. Between the both of them, I am trying to give you the conversation as of both collectively.

Q That's r ight.

A One may have said one word, the other, and I couldn't say - they told me to put an indication -- it was a new company starting to put an indication in for a thousand shares of Training With the Pros.

I asked him if I could put my wife in, and they told me, yes. I put my wife in for an indication for a thousand shares of Training With the Pros. I don't know whether I was going to get it, but I put an indication in.

Q Do I understand you put in two indications, one for yourself and one for your wife?

A Correct, sir.

O Each for a thousand shares, right.

A Right.

Q Thank you. Go ahead with anything else you remember about the confersation.

They told me -- I believe it was at that same

time -- they told me if I would get the shares and if my

wife got the shares, not stating how many shares we would

get -- we put the indication in for a thousand shares. They

would purchase -- by "they" I mean Mr. Allen. I distinctly

1	gab-4 Arden-direct
2	remember it was Mr. Allen, Jerome Allen. He stated he would
3	purchase the shares back from me and my wife for \$8.25 a
. 4	share.
5	In other words, if I got the thousand shares, I
6	had to put up 7000 naturally and my wife had to put up 7000.
7	I would get back \$8250 for each thousand shares that I got.
8	Q Did you get a thousand shares for yourself?
9	A I did.
10	Q And did you get a thousand shares for your wife?
11	A Yes, sir.
12	Q Who is Mr. Tolansky?
13	A Mr. Tolansky is my brother-in-law, my sister's
1.1	husband.
15	Q Did he get a thousand shares?
16	A Correct, sir.
17	Q Was it handled the same way?
18	A His shares I believe Mr.Stoller purchased, not
19	Mr. Allen. I believe it was Mr.Stoller.
20	Q I see. Now, sir, did you put up your own money
21	for these shares?
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q And your wife put up her own money for the shares?
24	A When you say our own money, it is both collective-
25	ly. I mean to say, we haven't had any individual accounts,

i	2239
1	gab-5 Arden-direct
2	sir.
3	Q It came out of your own account?
4	A That's right. My wife and I, we are partners.
5	Q You kept the profit?
6	A We put it in the bank, not I kept it, no. We
7	put it in the bank, I believe, sir, I have notification of
8	withdrawals and deposits.
9	Q Yes. Sir, before you bought the shares did you
10	discuss with Mr. Allen or Mr.Stoller whether you should go
11	over to Training With the Pros and see what it was all
12	about?
13	A Definitely. I wanted to see what it was. I
14	thought it would fill a void. In other words, I thought
15	it was very, very good. I went over there several times.
16	They were situated, I believe it was the Hotel Cameron.
17	and I believe it was West 86th Street.
18	Q Did you meet anybody when you went there?
19	A I met two people.
20	Q Who were they?
21	A I met Mr. Bud Moss. He told me he was the
22	president. I met I think it was a Miss Herzfeld, M.
23	Herzfeld.
24	Q Marilyn Herzfeld, does that help you?
25	A It was M, Marilyn Herzfeld.

1	gab-6 Arden-direct
2	Q Yes. Did you have a conversation with those
3	two people or either of them?
4	A I had conversations with them several times.
5	Q About the business?
6	A They showed me how it worked and all. I took
7	an interest in it.
8	Q All right. And then there came a time, did
9	there not, when you sold your shares to Mr.Stoller and Mr.
10	Allen, is that right?
11	λ Correct, sir.
12	Q Yes. Now, sir, while you were working there at
13	Stoller and Allen, did you hear them discuss anything about
14	Training With the Pros with any brokers? Do you remember an
15	conversations with brokers?
16	A It is possible. I can't put a finger on it.
17	It is very possible. I really wouldn't know, sir.
18	Q All right. Do you know a man named Joseph
19	Bonavia?
20	A I do.
21	Q How long have you known Mr. Bonavia?
22	A Either '68 or '69. I would say that is when I
23	met him, about '68 or '69.
24	Q What was Mr. Bonavia's relationship with
25	Stoller and Allen, if you know?

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A I was given to understand, sir --

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I object. If it came out in any conversation --

MR. GOULD: We will get the conversation. I am leading, I know. I think it is necessary here.

MR. SORKIN: I haven't objected up to this point, your Honor.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, please. I agree with this objection. Let's clarify what we are really asking this witness.

MR. GOULD: Very good, your Honor.

0 Did anybody there tell you what Mr. Bonavia's relationship was?

A Yes.

Q Who told you?

A Mr.Stoller and/or Mr. Allen.

Q What did they tell you?

A That he was a client of theirs. They were financial consultants, Mr. Allen and Mr. Stoller, and he was a client of theirs.

Q Now, sir, do you remember Mr. Bonavia coming into the office some time in February or March of 1969?

A I do.

Q When he came there, who was present?

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	1	gab-8		Arden-direct
	2		Λ	Just Mr.Stoller.
	3		Q	Was there a conversation
	4		A	And myself, naturally.
	5		Q	You, M r. Stoller and Mr. Bonavia, right?
	6		Λ	Correct, sir.
	7		Q	Do you remember the conversation which took
	8	place	at th	at time?
	9		Α	It was
	10		Q	With respect to Training With the Pros?
	11		A	It was in reference to Training With the Pros.
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Arden-direct

Q Would you be good enough, Mr.Arden, to tell his Honor and the jury what you remember about that conversation?

THE COURT: He has to catch his breath.

Q Take your time, Mr. Arden. We all understand your problem.

A Mr. Bonavia was speaking -- at that time, if I recollect, he apparently had extain things in mind. He seemed to be suffering with a heavy cold. I remember he was sitting or lying on the couch, in other words, relaxing on the sofa there. They were discussing Training With the Pros.

He asked Mr.Stoller what looked good. Mr. Stoller told him that they had a stock, Training With the Pros, that was potentially very good, speculative but it had good potentials.

He explained the entire matter of Training With the Pros, what it was about, educational.

At the end of the conversation, at the end of his talk Joe Bonavia asked Mr.Stoller to call Switzerland and get him 10,000 shares. I recollect that conversation.

Mr. Stoller told him that he would not call Swit zerland.

He would not get the 10,000. If he wants it let him go

1	qb-2 Arden-direct
2	through his own broker and secure the 10,000 shares. That
3	is what I can recollect of the conversation.
4	Q Was there anything in the conversation, sir,
5	about Mr. Bonavia going over to see the people at Training
6	With the Pros?
7	A He mentioned where they were. In this conversa-
8	tion he told them exactly where they were, where they were
9	situated. I believe he mentioned the names of the president
10	and officials.
11	Q After you heard Mr.Stoller tell Mr. Bonavia that
12	if he wanted the stock he should order it himself, do you
13	know what Mr. Bonavia did?
14	A I do not, sir.
15	Q You don't know?
16	A I do not.
17	Q Mr.Arden, did you ever meet a man named James
18	Feeney?
19	A I have heard the nam e, but I have never met him.
20	Q Did you ever see him in your office there?
21	A I stated I never met him.
22	MR. GOULD: Thank you, I have no further
23	questions.
24	MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, I have a few questions.

1	qb-3 Arden-cross
2	CROSS-EXAMINATION
3	BY MR. FELDSHUH:
4	Q Mr.Arden, do you know Mr.Frank?
5	A I know Mr. Martin Frank, yes, sir.
6	Q Do you see him in the room here?
7	A Yes, there he is. He just rose from the chair.
8	Q Did there come a time in February or March of
9	1969 when you had a talk with Mr. Allen with regard to signing
10	some papers which had to do with the transfer of Training
11	stock to him? Do you remember that, sir?
12	A That was closer to the latter part of February.
13	I believe it was the latter part of February.
14	Q The latter part of February?
15	A I believe it was the latter part of February.
16	MR. FELDSHUH: Mr. Sorkin, could I have Governmen
17	Exhibits 21 through 25, please?
18	MR. SORKIN: Sure.
19	Q Mr. Arden, I show you Government Exhibit 21 in
20	evidence and I ask you, sir, is that a copy of your signature
21	A That is my signature, sir.
22	Q I show you Government Exhibit 22 and I ask you,
23	sir, is that a copy of your wife's signature?
24	A It is.
25	Q Sir, looking at those papers, Government Exhibits

1	,	
1	qb-4	Arden-cross 2266
2	21 and 22,	ask you, sir, where did you sign those papers?
3	A	These papers notarized by Martin Frank were
4	signed in Ma	erty Frank's office. I believe that was on East
5	44th Street	•
6	Q	Was your wife there and did you see her sign
7	those paper	5?
8	A	My wife was with me at the time.
9	Q	Thank you very much, Mr. Arden.
10		MR. FELDSHUH: I have no further questions.
11	CROSS-EXAMI	NATION
12	BY MR. SORK	IN:
13	Q	Mr.Arden, I will be very brief, sir.
14		Can you hear me all right?
15	A	Yes.
16	Ó	Mr. Arden, did you have a Swiss bank account?
17	λ	No.
18	Q	Did you ever open up an account in the name
19	Stanley, yo	ur son's name?
20	А	I never had a Swiss bank account.
21	Q	Did Mr. Allen open up one for you, sir?

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appropriate for an examination. THE COURT: I disagree. I will allow this. MR. GOULD: How about the form of the question,

MR. GOULD: I object to this. This is not

You are very fond of him, aren't you?

In fact, you would consider Mr.Stoller a son,

I like him, absolutely.

Q

Α

Q

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1	dp-6	Arden-cross
2	wouldn't you	1?
3	A	I have two sons and I can classify him as a son.
4	I like him.	
5	Q	YOu do like him?
6	A	I do.
7	Ď	Mr. Feldshuh asked you, Mr.Arden, with respect
8	to Exhibits	21
9	λ	Was that Mr.Feldshuh?
10	Q	Yes. Mr. Feldshuh asked you with respect to
11	21 and 22.	21 you said was your signature in Mr.Frank's
12	office?	
13	A	Right.
14	Q	And 22 was your wife's?
15	Λ	My wife's, yes.
16	Q	Did anyone ask you to come down to Mr. Frank's
17	office to s	ign this?
18	A	Mr. Allen.
19	Q	Mr. Allen asked you?
20	A	Correct.
21	Q	Did you go to Mr. Frank's office to have Mr.
22	Frank notar	ize your signature?
23	Α	I did.
24	Q	Did Mr. Frank tell you why he was notarizing your
25	signature?	

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A No, sir.

Q He didn't?

A To me -- you know I am a common layman. When they give that to me, I assume it is to make it legal the transfer of 1000 shares. I don't question it. It says
I am sending him the 1000 shares for X amount of dollars.

Q You don't know why Mr.Frank notarized it?

A To me it was a legal transaction. I don't know the wys or wherefors.

Q Have you ever had documents notarized before?

A Yes, years ago.

O Do you know why Mr. Frank didn't put a date in here?

MR. GOULD: That is objected to, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am going to sustain that.

Q Was there any conversation with Mr. Frank concerning a date of his notary?

A I don't ask the person when they notarize. I don't look at dates or anything. I don't know those things. I am not a law student when it comes to laws.

THE COURT: I don't think anyone is really suggesting that, Mr. Arden. The question is: Do you recall any conversation with anybody when those documents were signed?

Arden-cross gb-8 THE WITNESS: Not in Mr. Frank's office. He just signed the documents and that was it, sir. THE COURT: That is all you remember? THE WITNESS: Correct, sir. MR. SORKIN: May we have this marked as Government Exhibit 110 for identification, please. THE COURT: You said you used to work for the post office department. THE WITNESS: Correct. THE COURT: Where and when? THE WITNESS: I was with the GPO in Brooklyn, New York. 13 14 15

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THE COURT: What did you do for them?

THE WITNESS: Before I left there I was post office supervisor.

THE COURT: What do you mean by that?

THE WITNESS: I was in charge of a group of the outgoing mail assigning. At that time we had about six to 800 clerks, I assigned them to different stations where the mail was heaviest. They would either box the mail or take the mail and cull it. We used to call it culling mail. To explain the term of culling, mail would come in sacks --THE COURT: I don't want to burden you with all

that. You were in charge of those people, is that what you

are telling us?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

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two, three hours a day, maybe three days a wack, sir.

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THE COURT: They put out a latter of some kind to their customers?

THE WITHESS: That is correct.

1	jqe 2 Arden - cross 2272
2	THE COURT: Was it a weekly letter, a monthly
3	leptor?
4	THE WITNESS: It was a monthly letter.
5	THE COURT: Your job was to see to it that it was
6	mailed out to whoever it went?
7	THE WITNESS: Whoever subscribed.
8	THE COURT: That is all you did for Stoller-
9	Allen Survey?
10	THE WITNESS: That is right, that was my job.
11	THE COURT: And you went to the address you gave
12	us, 118
13	THE WITNESS: East 60th Street, yes.
14	THE COURT: What time did you go there in the
15	morning?
	1
16	THE WITNESS: 9, 10 c'clock, 11 o'clock.
16 17	THE WITNESS: 9, 10 c'clock, 11 c'clock. THE COURT: It varied?
17	THE COURT: It varied?
17	THE COURT: It varied? THE WITNESS: Yes, and how I felt. If it was a
17 18 19	THE COURT: It varied? THE WITNESS: Yes, and how I felt. If it was a real cold, masty day, I didn't go.
17 18 19 20	THE COURT: It varied? THE WITNESS: Yes, and how I felt. If it was a real cold, masty day, I didn't go. THE COURT: How long did you stay there roughly?
17 18 19 20 21	THE COURT: It varied? THE WITNESS: Yes, and how I felt. If it was a real cold, nasty day, I didn't go. THE COURT: How long did you stay there roughly? THE WITNESS: Four hours, three bours. Before

Go ahead, Mr. Sorkin.

1	jqe Arden - crons 2273
2	Q Let me continue one line that his Honor asked
3	you.
4	Were you there five days a week from 9 to 5?
5	A No, sir.
6	Q Four weeks out of the month?
7	A No, sir.
8	Q Quite often there were times when you were not at
9	118 East 60th?
10	A Correct. There were times when I was home,
13	sure.
12	Q Do you remember testifying at the SEC back on
13	July 14, 1969?
14	A I did testify before the SEC in '69.
15	Q The dates of Government's Exhibits 20 by the
16	way, you say you signed this, 21, and your wife signed 22
17	towards the end of Pabruary 1969.
18	Do you recall saying that?
19	A Yes, sir. I believe toward the end of February.
20	Q Do you recall when you testified at the SEC in
21	1969, sir?
2 2	A I believs it was June.
23	Q Why don't you look at 110 and see if that
24	refreshes your recollection?
25	A was it June?

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1	jqs Arden - cross 2274
2	MR. SORKIN: Will counsel stipulate it was July
3	14?
4	MR. GOULD: Of course, if the transcript says
5	July. What is the difference?
6	Q Mr. Arden, that was about four months after you
7	say you signed these in Mr. Frank's office?
8	A Mes, four to five months. If you say July, it's
9	five months.
10	Q Let me ask you this, sir.
11	Did you ask your wife to sign the document,
12	Government's Exhibit 72?
13	A Yes.
14	Q You did?
15	A Yes.
16	Q You are absolutely positive that it was signed in
17	Mr. Frank's office, is that correct?
18	A The ones you showed me, those there, were signed
19	in Nr. Frank's office.
20	Q These were signed in Mr. Frank's office?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And you call these a bill of sale?
23	A I don't know what you would call them.
24	Q What do you call them, sir?
25	A I call them a bill of sals. I call it a bill of

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Mr. Arden, now, can you tell us where you signed

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Let me ask you this, sir.

2 How did Mr. T. Lansky got involved with Training With The Pros?

I will rephrase the question for you. That is kind of broad.

Did Mr. Stoller or Mr. Allen ask you to get Mr. T. Lansky to indicate for stock?

A I asked Mr. Stoller. It is my sister -- I only have one sister. They are not well to do, average.

I asked him if they could put indications in for 1,000 shares.

O You asked Mr. Stoller --

A And/or Mr. Allen. They were both together. If he could put an indication in and to see if you can get .

1,000 shares and whether they would do the same thing with them. That ishow they got the so-called -- what did you say, involved?

Q I rephrased it. How did Mr. T. Dansky come to buy the 1,000 shares?

A I explained to you that I asked them and they told me that it's parfectly okay. I called up my sister and I explained to her. I asked him if they could get \$7,000, if they had \$7,000 to invest and that was the setup. If they would get the stock, because there was no quarantee. It was just a matter of indications, sir.

SOUTHERN DISE MOT COURT PEPORTERS, U.S. C. MATHOUSE

Yes.

Stock broker, yes.

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A The brokers suggested stocks to me.

Q My question is --

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A The brokers suggested --

Q Let me ask the question. I'm sorry you misunderstood me. The question was, if the broker suggested the stocks to you, how did you first find the brokers? Who told you about them? There are thousands of brokers.

A I explained to you that Mr. Steller and/or Mr. Allen had accounts I believe -- through Bleanor Wein they had -- they bought stocks through Bleanor Wein and/or Walter Paruch.

They were both tended up. They were both in the same office. They could to be pertners or schething together. When I went down to see Walter Paruch and/or Eleanor Wein, I set down and talked with them. They asked me — they told me, we just heard of a certain stock, XUZ stock. Jos. we think — I would say, all right, open an account for me and buy me 100 shares of XYZ stock at \$3 or whatever it was. That's how I opened an account with them.

- Q Do you know a fellow by the name of Ramon D'Onofrio?
 - A I have met him.
 - Q Where did you mae's him?
 - A Also in 118 East 60th Street.
 - O When?
 - A I would say -- I believe around '69.

1	gawe .	Arden - erose 2295
2	Q	Amound '69.
3	A	Beginning of '69?
4	Q	Beginning of '69.
5	Α	Probably the beginning of '69.
6	Q	Deginning of '69.
7		Did Mr. Stoller introduce you to him?
8	A	I bolievo either Br. Stoller or Mr. Allen.
9	One of the	two probably introduced was to him.
10	Q	What was he up in the spertment for.
11		MR. GOULD: I object to that.
12	Q	If you know.
13		MR. GOULD: If he heard conversations
14		THE COURT: Just a moment, please.
15		Could you read that question back. You keep
16	droping yo	ur voice, Mr. Scrkin.
17		MR. SORKIN: I'm sorry, your Honor.
18		(Question read.)
19		THE COURT: I think that objection is well taken.
20	Rephrase i	t.
21	Q	Prior to recting Mr. D'Onofrio, Mr. Arden, did
22	Mr. Stells	r tell you anything about him?
23		No, sir.
24		He didn's?
25		No, sir.
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I seen him possibly more than once, probably two

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or three times.

Q And you didnt hear any conversation between him and Mr. Stoller and Mr. Allen?

A No. I sither did my business or I walked out shopping. It is a beautiful shopping neighborhood, Bloomingdale's, Alexander's, they are all there. Many a time -- frankly, when the clients would come in -- I call them clients -- Idon't know -- I would -- it was none of my business to listen to their conversation. I would go shead and do a little shopping. It was on my own. In other words, you can say I worked for them, but time was on my own.

- Q You worked for Mr. Stollen and Mr. Allen?
- A Yes.
 - Q Were you paid a salary by them?
- A At that time I was. The time that salary was -- it was part time. It was more of a -- it was \$60 per week.
 - Q \$60 per week?
 - A Correct, sir.
 - Q All right.

Were you paid by Mr. Stoller and/or Mr. Allen after 1968 and '69 for any services rendered to them?

A No. I was there for -- I call it therapy, sir.

I have been active since I was -- when I had to stay home --

Q My question is -- I want to speed this up.

A I did not work for them in '69, '70. I did not work for them. I was down thera, but I did not work for them.

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Q Is Mr. Stoller giving you any money now, Mr. Arden?

- He would give me my expenses.
- Is he giving you your expenses now, sir? 0
- Not right now. In other words, if I would go down to see him, I would take a cab. Just follow me, sir. I cannot travel in subways.
- I understand. My question is: When was the last time he gave you expenses?
 - Months ago. I don't know how many months ago. Α
 - Months ago? 0
 - Yes, sir. A
- When you arrived by cab, did you do any work for him?
- Not do work for him. By thrill was in plotting A or graphing commodities. I would get a kick out of it, to see if my judgment -- I would discuss it. I wouldn't say he followed my judgment, but I would tell him according to my judgment it looks like -- this looks like a pig or this does. That is all. I felt good doing it.
 - Did you plot the commodities for Mr.Stoller? 0 MR. GOULD: I object to that, your Honor.
 - I didn't say I plotted in for him. A THE COURT: I am going to allow this.

Arden-cross

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On my own -- in other words, he did not follow

Are you saying you did or you didn't?

my suggestion or anything of the sort. I would go down. I would see, for instance, pork bellies looked cheap. I am going to look back five years on pork bellies just to see how the lines are. Then I would say, "Phil, you know pork bollies look like it is a low for five years." I didn't do it for Phil. I would discuss it with anybody that was in the office.

THE COURT: Sir, I didn't mean to put you to all this trouble. What did you mean by "plotting"?

THE WITNESS: I would say -- call it a graph, if you will, sir. I am trying to --

THE COURT: This was part of your job, right?

THE WITNESS: I didn't work for them sir. This is my therapy. I couldn't stay home. In other words --

THE COURT: I thought you told us when you appeared here this morning that you worked for something called Stoller-Allen --

THE WITNESS: But they were out of business in '68, sir.

MR. GOULD: The questions are as to the last few months, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just a moment, please. Do you mind?

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THE COURT: Fine. Now you tell me that. You said something else just a moment ago. I don't want to argue with you, sir. I just want to clarify this. You are very hard to follow.

THE WITNESS: What do you want to clarify, your Honor? I would be glad to clarify.

THE COURT: I would like you to tall us: Did you or did you not work for this thing called the Stoller-Allen survey in '69?

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gab-4 Arden-cross Up to the beginning of '69. It folded up. THE COURT: So you did not work for them in '69? THE WITNESS: That is --THE COURT: You are sure? THE WITNESS: In '69 I am fairly sure that I did not work for them. I am fairly sure it folded up prior to the beginning of '69, THE COURT: This morning when you told Mr. Gould otherwise, you were mistaken, correct? THE WITNESS: He asked me if I worked for them in '68, when the paper was --THE COURT: Sir, never mind. You quite obviously don't. I repeat for the last time, THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Did you or did you not work for Stoller and Allen in this place on East 60th Street in 1969? THE WITNESS: I do not believe I did. 18 THE COURT: All right. If you said to the contrary, 19 you were mistaken. 20 THE WITNESS: Work and being there -- you see, I 21

am trying to explain --

THE COURT: No, I am not trying --

THE WITNESS: In other words, I did not work for them on a salary or any paying basis.

1	grab = 5	Ardan-cross
2		THE COURT: Sir, that is not my function. I am
3	trying to ge	et some clarification from you. Do you mind
4	just listeni	ng to mo, pleaso?
5		THE WITNESS: Yes, cir.
6		THE COURT: I simply want to know: Did you or
7	did you not	work for whose man in '69?
s		THE WITNESS: I do not believe I did, sir.
9		THE COURT: All right. You are sure of that?
10		THE WITNESS: Fairly certain.
11		THE COURT: All right.
12		Now, apparently there came a time in 1972 that you
13	did somethin	ng in relation to these man or one of them.
1.4		THE WITNESS: That's right, sir.
15		THE COURT: What did you do in 1972?
16		THE WITHESS: Then Mr. Stoller was playing
17	commodities	
18		THE COURT: I just went to know what you did.
19		THE WITNESS: I was at that time I was plotting
20	the same	graphing commodities, the ups and downs.
21		THE COURT: You mean commodity prices?
22		THE WITNESS: That's right.
23		THE COURT: You did this for Mr. Sholler?
24		THE WITNESS: Correct, sir.
25		THE COURT: Where did you do it. East 60th Squeet?

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1	gab-6 Arden-cross
2	THE COURT: Where were you?
3	THE WITNESS: We did that on 23 Drood Street.
4	IND COURT: I see. That was in the year '72.
5	THE WITTERS: 172 and 173.
3	THE COURT: And '73?
7	THE WITHDSS: '73, too.
S	THE COURT: All right.
9	Now, I understand there came a time in 1973
10	when your relatioship was corminated, is that correct?
11	THE WITNESS: I vouldn't say terminaced, sir.
12	My health was such
13	THE COURT: Nr
14	THE WITNESS: I wouldn't say terminated, sir.
15	It was not terminated.
16	THE COURT: Mr.Arden, I em not blaming you er
17	trying to criticize you. All I am trying to do is to clarify
13	what I consider a very ambiguous record. Now, listen.
19	Did there come a time in '73 when you stopped
20	working with or for Mr.Stoller? That is all I want to know.
21	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
22	THE COURT: There didn!t?
23	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
24	THE COURT: Are you still working for him today?

THE WITNESS: That torm working is ambiguous.

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1	gah-7 Arden-cross
2	THE COURT: You don't understand the guestion?
3	THE WITNESS: I understand the question. To me -
A	if your Honor will please permit me, to me when you say you
5	are working for semebody, you are gatting paid for doing
6	semathing. That to me means working for semabody.
7	THE COURT: All right, I will accept that. You
8	say you are not working for them?
9	THE WITNESS: I am not working for them. My
ic !	therapy, and the doctor even told it to me
11	THE COURT: Look, I don't want to get into your
12	relationship with your doctor.
13	THE WITNESS: In other words, if I stay home I
14	feel worse. I vegetabe home. My thorapy was to go over
15	there. I am not working for them.
16	THE COURT: All right. But you go down to some
17	office apparently?
18	THE WITNESS: I go down them I feel I go down
19	there. He will give me in other words, I will take a cab
20	there and a cab back. He will pay me my expense.
21	THE COURT: I see. Where is this?
22	THE WITNESS: 25 Broad Street.
23	THE COURT: Still 25 Broad Street.
21	THE WITNESS: I haven't been there, sir. I was

six months in Florida. I hadn't had the opportunity actually

1	gab-8 Arden-cross
2	to really go back since the end of '73.
3	THE COURT: All right.
4	At the end of '73 you stopped going down to this
5	office?
6	THE WITNESS: Correct, sir.
7	THE COURT: And you haven't been back since?
8	THE WITNESS: I may have been there a couple of
9	times after I came back.
10	THE COURT: From Florida?
11	THE WITNESS: From Florida.
12	THE COURT: When did you come back from Florida?
13	THE WITNESS: I cam back from Plorida the latter
1.1	part of May of '74.
15	THE COURT: This year?
16	THE WITNESS: This year. I left December 1st of
17	'73 and I stayed there approximately six months in Florida.
18	THE COURT: When were you last on the payroll, so to
19	speak?
20	THE WITNESS: In '73.
21	THE COURT: In '73?
22	THE WITNESS: That is right, the early part of '73.

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apartment?

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showing that this non has been bought.

MR. GOULD: I object to this unless there is some

1	qb-2 Arden-cross
2	THE COURT: Since I didn't hear the question, and
3	I am protty sume it wasn't even finished
1	MR. GOULD: Whether he paid rent in his apartment.
5	THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Goald. Will you
6	please speak out, Mr. Sarkin.
7	MR. SORKIN: My question was, your Bonor, did
8	you pay rent in your New York apartment in '737 Ind the
9	rest of the question was: And also at the same time in your
10	Florida residence?
11	MR. GOULD: I object to this.
12	THE COURT: I don't see any point in this.
13	MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I have really no further
1.1	questions at this time.
15	THE COURT: Amy redirect?
16	MR. GOULD: No redirect.
17	MR. FELDSHUH: I have recross, your Honor.
18	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. FELDSHUH:
20	MR. PELDSHUH: Will you mark this, places, as a
21	defendant Frank Exhibit for identification.
O\$2	(Defendant Frank Exhibits O & F marked for

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Brooklyn, New York, 11218?

Mr.Arden, in 1969 did you live at 31 Ocean Parkway,

identification.

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	q b−3	Andon-rocross
2	A	Correct, sir.
3	ণ	Did you live there with your wife at that time?
4	ll J	I did.
)	0 1	And that was your hore, is that night?
;	h.	It still is.
7	0	I show you, sir, Defendant Frank Tabibit O for
3	identifica	tion and I rack you, sir, is that your signature or
9	this paper	?"
0	Å.	it is.
1	2	I show you, sir, Defendant Frank Exhibit P for
2	identifica	tion and I sak you, sir, do you recognise that
3	signature?	
4	A	That is my wife's signature.
5	Q	That is the signature of your wife, Sarah
6	Striziver?	
7	λ	That is right.
8	Q	Do you recall in response to Mr. Sorkin's
9	questions	that you told him that you say two sets of documents?
20	Λ	At the SHC I definitely stated I brought hom
21	a set of o	locuments. I was fairly coutain that them he

Referring to Defendant Frank Embloit O and Defendant Frank Exhibit P for identification, sir, is that

stated -- we had them signed home. We had them signed home

and I brought them back to the office.

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Arden-recross

your address on the left-hand side of that exhibit?

- A Correct, sir.
- That is correct, right?
- Right.

GD-4

- I ask you. sir, who gave you Desendant Frank Exhibit P and Exhibit 0? Who gave these papers to you?
 - In 1969? 74
 - 0 Right.
 - I believe it was Jerry Allen.
- Mr. Allen gave them to you. At the time that he gave them to you did he state in words or substance enything about having them notarized?
 - No, sir. 15
- I ask you, sir, with respect to your appearance before the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about July 14, 1969, do you remember if these were the documents that were shown to you, now referring to Defendant Frank Exhibits O and P?
- I can't recollect which they were. But I said there must have been some -- there was no notarization --
 - MR. SORKIN: He says he doesn't recollect.
 - MR. FELDSHUH: Let him finish his answer.
- THE COURT: You may enswer the question but just before we go anywhere I want you to listen to the question.

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(Question read.)

A I can't recollect whether these were the exact ones. I can't recollect, sir.

O Sir, locking at these documents, does this refresh your recellection as to whether or not Mr. Allen. upon the occasion that he gave youthese documents, referring to Defendant Frank's O and P, asked you to have them notarized?

A He never asked us to have these notarized, no.

Q He just asked you to have them signed, is that correct?

A Correct, sir.

Q And you did sign thom?

A Right. I brought them home, as I stated in SEC hearing.

MR. FELDSHUH: I offer them.

MR. SORKIN: May I see them, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

(Pause.)

MR. SORKIN: May I just ask one question on voir

dire?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. SORKIN:

Q Look at both of these again, Mr. Arden. Look at O and P.

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A Yos.

Q Is it your testimony that it was Mr. Allen who gave you whose exact documents, the ones you are holding in your hand now, these documents?

A Yes, cir. That is to take home.

Q How can youtell that these are the exact documents?

Are your initials on them or dates?

A My name is on it.

O Do you know if this is a capy?

A You mean a photostat? I don't know whether it is a copy or not. I can't tell you if that is the exact one ha gave no. Now can I tell you?

2 You don't know if that is the exact one he gave you?

A It looks like the ones I signed. That is all.

MR. SORKIN: I object, your Honor. I den't

think a proper foundation has been laid.

THE COURT: I am inclined to agree at this stage of the record.

MR. GOULD: I don't understand the basis of the objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will tell you the basis of my ruling. These things are hanging in the air, particularly in light of this witness' enswers. Do you understand it?

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1	qb-7 Ardon-recress
2	MR. GOULD: No, I don't, your Meror.
3	THE COURT: I think we better take a recess
.1	because I don't want to say any more than that at this
5	moment.
6	Do you want to ask more questions?
7	MR. FELDSFUN: I would like to ask him after
8	your Honor's ruling.
9	THE COURT: I said I sustain the objection on
10	the basis of the present record.
11	BY MR. FELDCHUH:
12	Q Mr. Ardon, when you got the papers, now referring
13	to Defendant's Exhibits O and P, what did you do with them
1.1	after you signed them?
15	MR. SORNIN: I object. I don't think that was the
16	basis of the objection. He said he didn't recall getting
17	those particular documents.
18	THE COURT: Gentlemen, I think you better reflect
19	about what is going on here.
20	MR. GCULD: May I make an application to the Court.
21	your Bener?
22	THE COURT: Not now. I would suggest you not do

THE COURT: Not now. I would suggest you not do

MR. GOULD: I will be glad to do it outside the presence of the jury.

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TUN COURT: All right.

Mr. Witness, I wantyou to step out in the witness room and I don't want you to say boo to anybody. If they say boo to you, you be poline and tell them not to bother you.

THE WITNESS: I will tell them I am herd of hearing
THE COURT: All right. We will be back in a few
minutes.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we will take a brief recess.

Counsel please remain.

(Jury left the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, let me put it very succinctly There are three reasons why at least I am not admitting this. First, the witness doesn't know what he is talking about in this, and in my opinion, in many other ways. He can say anything and will. I have seldon seen a witness I have had less confidence with in all my years sitting and listening to witnesses.

papers any credibility on their face. They are nothing but photostats of photostats of photostats. Third of all, there is no hardship to the defense just because whey have got this dreadful man on the stand. That doesn't mean that maybe

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Arden-recross

somebody else can't help out here and them the documents could be admissible.

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MR. GOULD: If your Honor please, I understand that this little problem arises because on cross-examination reference is made to papers that were produced at the SFC, and the suggestion is made that the papers produced at the SEC were either the originals of these bills of sales or photostats thereof.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GCULD: If indeed the originals were produced at the SEC they should have been marked for identification, although I understand --

THE COURT: Wait a minute, Mr. Gould. You don't mean that.

MR. GOULD: I do mean it.

THE COURT: Mr. Feldshuh wouldn't necessarily have the originals.

MR. GOULD: I didn't say he did. I said if the criginals were produced in connection with the SEC interrogation the originals would have been marked or if photostats were produced the photostats would have been marked. The normal practice is, even in the SEC, to mark papers for identification. Therefore, the SEC file will contain, I anticipate --

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THE COURT: I didn't start this, Nr. Gould.

MR. GOULD: Neither did I.

THE COURT: Sidney Feldshuh did.

MR. GOULD: I think Sorkin started this by suggesting that the papers that were presented to him at the SEC were the notarized affidavits.

MR. SORMIN: What? I acked him and he said yes. your Honor, he recalls these being the ones.

MR. FMLDSHUH: Ho said there were two dets of papers.

MR. SORKIN: I asked him if this was the one and his testimony was --

MR. GOULD: I think --

MR. SORNIN: Excuse no, Nr. Gould, you brought this up. I asked him if 22 and 21 were shown to him at the SEC and he said yes.

MR. GOULD: He is a dreadful man because he is a defense witness, and, therefore, he deserves to be badgered this way. I suggest to the Court that there is a paper that was marked on the SEC transcript and I would like to see it.

End 5A

THE COURT: That is something else again.

MR. GOULD: That is all I have suggested so far.

THE COURT: Blaming the Government I think is a little unfair. There is plenty to blame the Government for without --

MR. GOULD: Your Honor said we started it and I suggest that it is precipitated by the reference to the SEC transcript. I reiterate, if the papers were produced on the SEC transcript they were marked, and if they are marked they are here. If they are here let's have them.

that I am not prepared to accept. First of all, I meant what I said. Mr. Feldshuh offered these, the Government didn't, and that isquite plain from the record. I quite agree with you, if you want to show your expertise in this field I won't quarrel with you.

MR. GOULD: It is not a question of demonstrating expertise. He was cross examined with respect to two papers and there are obviously four papers and we are perfectly within our rights in demonstrating that there are four papers, two notarized and two not notarized.

MR. SORKIN: Obviously there are not four papers.

He says there is but that doesn't mean it is so. If this
was not the one he could have said so and I would have stopped

there.

MR. FELDSHUH: He did say it.

THE COURT: The three of you demonstrate beyond a per adventure of doubt that this is the most absurb contretemps that I can think about.

Let's go back. Mr. Gould, I find myself completely in disagreement with you and I am surprised at having you lecture me in the tone in which you are.

In all my years you must realize that I know that the SEC should have documents in the file and I don't take kindly to your remarks on that.

As to you, Mr. Sorkin, I don't want any advice from you either and the same goes to you, Mr. Feldshuh. I am sick of hearing all of this because it doesn't amount to anything, except to this extent:

One, Sidney Feldshuh offered certain documents which he is entitled to offer. That is not the Government's fault.

Two, if you gentlemen want to ask the Government if they have any SEC files or copies of these which were marked before the Commission, I would support you in that.

Three, I regard this witness as virtually incompetent. He will say anything and that is why I am concerned here. He isn't competent to say anything at this point. I

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don't blame him much on this one particularly because it is so hard to tell by looking at the documents as to what they are.

say this with utmost respect because I have to deal with what I see and I see some lousy photostats. In 1974, you can do anything with photostats or Xerox equipment. I don't know what these are. There is no record to help Mr. Arden. He is a very undisciplined, irresponsible talker. He will say most anything, as a witness he told me. One day he is here and another day he is there, all over the lot. There are people like this. I don't blame him. It is a fact of life. I have no convidence in anything he say

Fourth, I may suggest to you gentlemen that if you want to get anything you don't have to go into a temper tantrum. All you have to do is wait and it will be done.

But don't try to do it through awitness who obviously is bordering on incompetency for this particular purpose.

That is the third concern that I have.

MR. GOULD: If your Honor please, whether there were two sets of documents or not, to wit, a set which was first prepared with his home address in the lower lefthand column and then a set which had a conventional notarization formula in the lefthand corner will certainly appear before

long. We don't have to harrass this old man in order to do

it. As far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to

subside with respect to the exhibit and we will get another

witness out of whose mouth we will demonstrate that there were

indeed two sets of documents.

THE COURT: I am sure of that. Why did we have this interruption then?

MR. GOULD: I don't know. Let's do it that way.

THE COURT: Mr. Feldshuh, I think really, with all due respect to Messrs. Gould and Sorkin, you are really the one that is concerned and I would like to hear you on this without their constant interruptions which I don't think have helped you or me.

What do you want? Do you see the problem?

MR. FELDSHUH: Yes, of course, I do. However,

I must point out that on cross examination the Government

did bring out the fact from this witness who said there

were two sets of papers.

THE COURT: I don't want to quarrel with that.

They did say that.

MR. FELDSHUH: A propos of that on re-cross, I am trying to show that in fact there were two sets of papers.

THE COURT: I don't quarrel with that but we have a problem. The witness really doesn't know.

MR. FELDSHUH: He said he recognized them here. Be these photostats or anything else, he identified these signatures. To that extent he also identified his home address.

THE COURT: And I am ruling them out because I don't trust the witness' testimony in this regard and, second of all, these photostats are so obviously repeat photostats of some kind that I don't know what they mean.

MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, that may well be.

I might add to that if your Honor considers the Government's exhibits, they too are repeat photostats.

THE COURT: I know that.

MR. FELDSHUH: And I might say also, your Honor, as far as I am concerned, I was endeavoring to show what happened to the originals of these.

THE COURT: I don't clame you at all. I am sorry but I don't accept anything this witness says on this subject with any confidence at all. He will say anything.

MR. FELDSHUH: One thing is for sure, no matter what else is said, he looks at a paper that appears to have signatures on it --

THE COURT: What does it prove?

MR. FELDSHUH: It is a piece of paper that appears to be a copy of the signature of his wife and of himself.

THE COURT: No doubt about it.

MR. FENDSHUH: To that extent there is no question about the admissibility.

THE COURT: That doesn't make it admissible here.

MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, I recognize the question as to what happened to the original and so on and so forth. We have long since gone into this trial without having originals.

THE COURT: Here is the problem:

We also have in the record the notarized ones.

In one breath he claims that he recalls going to Mr. Frank's office and seeing Mr. Frank and so on, and in the other breath he says something different. That is fine. That is sunderstandable too.

All of a sudden, out of the blue, comes another set.

MR. FELDSHUH: I want to show that in fact there were two sets. And that the set --

THE COURT: He doesn't know any more about this than I do.

MR. FELDSHUH: Sir, if we merely show there were two sets and the testimony of the SEC standing alone, we can go to the jury on the question as to whether this was the set that was before this witness at the SEC hearing.

THE COURT: Look, Mr. Sorkin, I do not trust any of this to this witness and I am appalled that you apparently see the point.

MR. SORKIN: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have from the SEC what they showed this witness? This man is very difficult to deal with. He doesn't know what he is talking about from one minute to the next. He tells Mr. Gould one thing and he tells me another. He doesn't know yet what the truth is.

MR. SORKIN: With all respect, I know that better than the Court. I had this man at the grand jury and at the SEC --

THE COURT: I am sure you do and so I press the question. We have wasted 20 minutes. Does the SEC have something that looks like something marked before them and shown to this unfortunate witness?

MR. SORKIN: I will go down and look, your Honor.

MR. GOULD: This isn't right.

THE COURT: Mr. Gould, wait a minute --

MR. GOULD: With good reason, your Honor. I was offered a stipulation that the aggregate amount paid to this man D'Onofrio was \$15,000.

MR. SORKIN: That is what we knew. We didn't have these receipts.

1	jqe 8 Arden - cross
2	MR. GOULD: I don't believe you.
3	MR. SORKIN: I don't care if you believe me or
4	not.
5	MR. GOULD: It is on the record that I don't
6	believe you, on this and on other things.
7	THE COURT: Now, the truth is out.
8	MR. GOULD: I don't like to be lied to.
9	MR. SORKIN: No one is lying.
10	MR. GOULD: We are offered a stipulation for
11	half the amount.
12	MR. SORKIN: As I said before, Brodsky we didn't
13	have. We never had Brodsky's. I showed him mine and one
14	from Velie. He has Brodsky's there and I told him I didn't
15	know
16	MR. GOULD: Where have they been, in a safe some-
17	where for the last three weeks?
18	MR. SORKIN: I don't have them.
19	MR. GOULD: I don't care what his wife said.
20	Bring her in if you want to.
21	MR. SORKIN: We have been through that in the
22	grand jury.
23	THE COURT: Are you two through?
24	MR. GOULD: I am. I am sorry.
25	MR. SORKIN: I am sorry.

THE COURT: You should be sorry for yourselves.

It is too bad this is all being recorded, but it is. Let's get back to the matter at hand.

I sympathize with what Mr. Feldshuh wants to do.

I understand that. My concern is I have no confidence in
the reliability of what the witness has said on this matter
and I must say in fairness to Mr. Arden that on this one I
can't blame him. Those photostats are practically illegible.
Mr. Sorkin, I insist that the United States Attorney's
Office has to help us.

I would like to know before this witness is excused what we have that shows some tracks of this being marked when they asked him whatever questions they asked him before the Commission.

MR. SORKIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Then I think those should be shown to Mr. Feldshuh in the first instance, and, of course, to Mr. Gould, too.

I would suggest that we come on with some other witness and not badger this little man now. He is not very good even when he isn't being badgered. Is that all right with you, Mr. Gould?

MR. GOULD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do youhave another witness?

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MR. GOULD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: The last thing I suggest to all of you, and I mean this -- if it happens again I will deal with it the hard way -- if you have your differences one way or the other and if you insist that you want some understanding of the Judge's ruling and if it is this important, rather than go into a temper snit in front of the fact fincers. I would suggest you simply do what I invited you to do twenty minutes ago.

We will take a recess. It is bad enough without the jury but I don't want any of this to come out before the jury. I am ashamed of our profession as it is. Let's not make it any worse.

> All right, we will take five minutes. (Recess.)

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(In open court. Jury absent.)

THE COURT: Mr. Gould, could you bring your witness in here please, so I can explain to him what we are up to or have him brought in by one of these esteemable sidekicks of yours.

MR. GOULD: I will get him, your Honor.
(Pause.)

the COURT: Mr. Arden, would you mind waiting a bit in the witness room. The Government is trying to get some better copies of those papers these gentlemen have been showing you and I'm afraid that the present copies are a little confusing to you and all the rest of us or at least it is possible they are. Would you mind just waiting a bit and we will recall you as soon as we find out.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, I would like to suggest it be done. I would be glad to wait all day if necessary.

THE COURT: I hope it won't be that. Thank you very much. We will let you know.

(Mr. Arden leaves: the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Mr. Gould, is it true you have another witness available?

MR. GOULD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What is that gentleman's name?

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MR. GOULD: Hiller.

THE COURT: All right.

Bring in the jury and Mr. Hiller.

(Jury present.)

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I have a document --

THE COURT: Fine. If you could just give it to Mr. Feldshuh in the first instance. He deserves it first.

MR. SORKIN: Fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen. Would you please sit down so we can have the witness sworn.

MELVYN HILLER, called as a witness by the defense, having been first duly sworn by the Clerk of the Court, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GOULD:

begin, I want to explain to the jury that in their absence
I asked the witness, Arden, to wait a bit, until we could
have Mr. Sorkin and his associates look for some better
copies of those two photostats which I believe were marked
by Mr. Feldhuh as Exhibits Frank O and P for identification.

MR. FELDSHUH: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sorkin has obliged us I think, on that.

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Would you tell his Hemor and the jury when and where that conversation took place?

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I object. I think this

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What was the conversation that you had?

MR. SORKIN: Now I must press my objection on that particular conversation, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you would like, we will ask that counsel make an offer of proof at the side bar.

MR. SORKIN: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

(At the side bar.)

MR. GOULD: Your Honor, I offer to prove through this witness that the conversation after an exchange of what he describes as amenities then went along as follows:

That he asked D'Onofrio what he was doing here in the courthouse, that D'Onofrio then told him that he was here to deliver bodies, the body of faceless people, that that was his job, that was his business, that he was working for the Government, that he was getting paid two to \$400 a week by the Government plus his traveling expenses, that he lived in Las Vegas, that he traveled to New York and back at the Government's expense about once every week, and that he said to him, it is no problem of yours, but some of your very good friends are on a grease rail to nowhere, that he had an arrangement with the Government --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GOULD: That's it.

Hiller - direct 2321 gawe 1 THE COURT: Would you mind telling me who is 2 this worthy citizen? 3 MR. GOULD: A man that spent his life in the 4 brokerage business and as far as I know --5 THE COURT: He's a broker? 6 MR. GOULD: He's a broker, also a defense witness. 7 8 THE COURT: Of course he's that. I wanted to know 9 what his background was. MR. GOULD: He's been a broker. I think he's 10 a man on the point of disillusion from cancer. 11 12 THE COURT: No, no. I just wanted to know what 13 business he was in. MR. GOULD: I will ask him. 14 15 THE COURT: I think we ought to. 16 MR. GOULD: Sure. 17 THE COURT: You object to this? MR. SORKIN: My problem is this, your Honor: I 18 think it is collateral because now this leaves the door open 19 for the Government to call Harvey Segal. 20 MR. GOULD: Fine. 21 THE COURT: That's all right. That's not the test 22 of admissibility. 23 MR. SORKIN: Then for that reason, your Honor, I 24

think it is collateral. We are getting off into another

1 awe Hiller - direct 2322 2 issue here. 3 THE COURT: No, no. We are not getting off into another issue because Mr D'Onofrio was asked about 4 things of this nature when he was here. As far as you wanting 5 6 to bring in somebody else, that's another problem. 7 MR. GOULD: Certainly. 8 THE COURT: If these gentlemen want to go into 9 it, they are entitled to. MR. GOULD: This is a two minute conversation. 10 11 MR. SORKIN: I will withdraw my objection then. 12 THE COURT: Just a moment. I do insist now 13 just for the simple point of orderly procedure, we get some 14 idea who this great man is. All he is now is a man. We 15 don't have him identified. 16 MR. GOULD: Usually when I omit that Mr. Sorkin 17 can be relied on. 18 THE COURT: I'm not asking Mr. Sorkin, I'm asking 19 you. 20 MR. GOULD: Certainly. 21 (In open court.) 22 MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, based upon the side bar 23 comment, I withdraw my objection. 24 BY MR. GOULD: 25 Mr. Hiller, how old are you, sir?

Okay. I asked him what brought him to the court-

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house and he said that he had been working pretty steadily down here and he was here to deliver bodies, people without faces, and that he was being paid somewheres -- I don't recall whether it was two to \$400 a week, and he was traveling back and forth at Government expenses on a Friday to Las Vegas and back again on a Monday.

Q Anything else you remember about the conversation?

Well, hepassed the phrase, and quoting it somewhat directly as I can, that some of my friends were on a frease rail to nowheres, and with the arrangement that he had, he expected to get about two years in jail and he hoped to serve it down in Florida at the Eggland Airforce Base where Wolfson was incarcerated.

Q Is that the whole conversation?

A Basically that was it.

Q Than you. No further questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. SORKIN:

MR. SORKIN: May I proceed, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

Q Mr. Hiller, you were a co-plaintiff in a civil suit with Mr. Stoller in a stock called Franklin Mint? You are suing him, aren't you?

MR. GOULD: Wait a minute. First of all we have

1	gawe Hiller - cross 2325		
2	about four questions.		
3	MR. SORKIN: I will rephrase the question.		
4	MR. GOULD: Excellent summation.		
5	MR. SORKIN: I will rephrase it. Thank you,		
6	Mr. Gould.		
7	Q Are you now a co-plaintiff in a lawsuit against		
8	Franklin Mint formerly General Numismatics?		
9	MR. GOULD: I object to that, if your Honor please.		
10	Q Co-plaintiff with Mr. Stoller?		
11	MR. GOULD: He can answer that, yes or no,		
12	without the rest of it.		
13	MR. SORKIN: I'm asking for a yes or no at this		
14	time.		
15	MR. GOULD: The question has other things in it,		
16	your Honor.		
17	THE COURT: It isn't a very good question, Mr.		
18	Sorkin.		
19	Start again. Don't get excited.		
20	Q Mr. Hiller, are you presently, along with Mr.		
21	Stoller, suing a company called Franklin Mint for certain		
22	warrents or options and a finders fee?		
23	MR. GOULD" That's what I object to, your Honor.		
24	THE COURT: First of all, are you a co-plaintiff		
25	with Mr. Stoller in some kind of a lawsuit?		
	A No, I am not, your Honor.		

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1	gawe Hiller - cross 2326
2	THE COURT: You are not.
3	All right. Next question.
4	Q Were you within the last year, in a suit filed
5	in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania?
6	A I don't believe so.
7	Q Let me see if I can refresh your recollection a
8	little more.
9	Were you and Mr. Stoller finders for Franklin
10	Mint back in the late sixties?
11	A I really don't understand the question, your
12	Honor.
13	MR. SORKIN: May we have this marked Government's
14	Exhibit 111 for identification.
15	MR. GOULD: Your Honor, I object to the question.
16	Suppose they were, what's it got to do with this
17	THE COURT: He doesn't understand the question,
18	so he's effectively ended that one for the moment. So there's
19	no question against which you need pose an objection.
20	Mr. Sorkin wants to mark something here. He's
21	entitled to that.
22	(Government's Exhibit 111 marked for identifica-
23	tion.)
24	Q Is it your testimony now, Mr. Hiller, and
25	let me go back a year prior to that let me go as far back

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as I can.

Were you ever a plaintiff in a lawsuit with Mr. Stoller as your co-plaintiff against the company called Franklin Mint?

MR. GOULD: I object to this as being improper cross examination.

THE COURT: I am going to sustain the objection, one of form at this point. I think it is totally unnecessary from your viewpoint, Mr. Sorkin.

Mr. Hiller --Q

THE COURT: One thing at a time. You just marked a document.

MR. SORKIN: I would like to go a little bit more to see if I can refresh his recollection first.

MR. GOULD: He doesn't need it.

THE COURT: At the present time I must agree. That's why I suggested, if you have some problem with this document, let's get to the document.

Mr. Hiller, to your knowledge, was a civil action filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania naming you and Mr. Stoller as plaintiffs against the Franklin Mint, Inc. and one Joseph Segal.

MR. GOULD: If your Honor please, I object to the

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question. If the thrust of the inquiry is whether he knows

Stoller, had business relations with him in the past, we

can deal with that. I object to any inquiry as to collateral

matters which don't go to credibility.

MR. SORKIN: I disagree. May I be heard on that at side bar?

THE COURT: No, I don't want to hear either one of you any further. The objection has been made. I will allow this question.

MR. SORKIN: Would the reporter please read back the question.

I will ask the question again.

Q Were you a plaintiff in a civil action, co-plaintiff with Mr. Stoller in a civil action filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania suing as defendant the Franklin Mint, Inc. and one Joseph Segal?

- A Yes.
- Q When was that?
- A That suit, I believe, was filed about three years ago.
 - Q Three years ago?
- A Don't hold me to time. It was considerably some time back.

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Yes, I do.

1	gawe	Hiller - cross 2330
2	Q	When did you meet him?
3	A	Maybe a few a year or so after I met Mr.
4	Stoller.	
5	Q.	How did you meet him?
6		MR. GOULD: I object to that.
7	Q	Did you meet him through Mr. Stoller?
8	A	I really don't recall.
9	Q	And Mr. D'Onofrio, do you know him?
10	A	Yes, I do.
11	Q	Did you meet Mr. D'Onofrio through Mr. Stoller?
12	A	No, I didn't.
13	Q	Who did you meet Mr. D'Onofrio through? Who
14	introduced	youto him?
15	A	It might have been Mr. Souran.
16	Q	Tom Sauran?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Where did you meet Mr. D'Onofrio?
19	λ	I believe it was at Norton and Company at that
20	time.	
21	Q	William Norton and Company, Inc.?
22	A	No.
23	Q	Do you know a company called Educational
24	Sciences P	rograms?
25		MR. GOULD: I object to this, your Honor.

Hiller - cross

gawe

Where were you at the time you underwrote the

What was that stock?

Ainsbrook Corporation.

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Did you meet Mr. Stoller and Mr. Allen at Hancock

MR. GOULD: I object to it.

THE COURT: I will allow that.

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1	gawe	Hiller - cross 2334
2	Securities	in 1967 and '68?
3	À	Yes.
4	Q	How often did you see them there during '67 and '88
5		MR. GOULD: I object to that as being irrelevant.
6		THE COURT: Overruled.
7	λ	I don't recall.
8	Q	I'm sorry, I didn't hear you.
9	A	I don't recall the number of times that I saw
10	them.	
11	Q	Once a week?
12	Λ	I don't recall.
13	Q	Could it have been once a week?
14	A	Could have been, but I doubt it.
15	Q	Did they have a desk there, Mr. Hiller?
16	А	No.
17	Q	Did they use the facilities, phones?
18	A	Not to my knowledge.
19	Q	Were you there five days a week, nine to five
20	during '67	and '68?
21	A	Basically, yes.
22	Q	What's basically mean?
23	. А	Meaning most of the time, yes.
24	Q	What is most of the time, three hours a day?
25		MR. GOULD: Your Honor, I think this is very
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Hiller - cross

improper.

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THE COURT: From the point of view of tactics

you may be right, but basically I think the real point is,

you have already answered that you worked the normal business
day at Hancock when you were there, isn't that right?

THE WITNESS: I said that, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Let's go on.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE

1	gab-l	Hiller-cross 2336
2	3	When did you first tell Mr. Gould what Mr. D'Onofrie
3	said to you	on the steps back in the fall of '73?
4	A	Perhaps a few weeks ago.
5	Q	Perhaps afew weeks ago. So between the fall of
6	'73 and a f	ew weeks ago you never told anybody about this,
7	is that so?	
8	A	That is not true.
9		MR. GOULD: That is not right, your Honor. He
10	asked him v	when he told me.
11		THE COURT: Sustained as to form.
12	Q	Did you tell anybody, Mr. Hiller?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Who did you tell?
15	A	I told Mr. Stoller.
16	Q	Anyone else?
17	Α	Not that I can recall.
18	Q	You told Mr. Stoller. Did you tell anyone in the
19	U.S.Attorn	ey's office what Mr. D'Onofrio told you?
20	A	No, I did not.
21	Q	Did you tell an attorney?
22	A	No, I did not.
23	· Q	Did you tell Mr.Stoller's attorney other than
24	Mr. Gould,	any attorney of Mr.Stoller?
25	A	Yes.

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		2337
1	gab-2	Hiller-cross
2	Q	Who?
3	Α	Mr. Alenstein.
4	Q	Other than Mr. Alenstein, Mr. Gould and Mr.
5	Grimes?	
6	A	No.
7	Q	Mr. Hiller, how long were you standing on the steps
8	of the cou	rthouse?
9	А	Perhaps ten minutes.
10	Q	And Mr.Segal was there?
11	A	No, he left.
12	Q	He left before Mr. D'Onofrio said this to you?
13	λ	He was he had a frankfurter or something. He
14	sort of ju	st was not involved in the conversation.
15	Q	He didn't hear the conversation?
16	A	Not that I can recall.
17	Q	How far away was he?
18	A	Five feet.
19	Q	After Mr. D'Onofrio told you this, did you talk
20	to Mr. Sto	ller?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	How soon after?
23	· А	Maybe two or three days.
24	Q	Have you ever been named in any SEC proceeding,
	II	·

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Mr. Hiller?

ga	b	-	

Hiller-cross

MR. GOULD: I object to this, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, sustained.

Q Mr. Hiller, have you been named as a defendant in SEC injunctive action charging you --

MR. GOULD: If your Honor please, that is extremely improper in view of your Honor's ruling on the previous question. For counsel to do that is prejudicial and is flaunting the direction of the Court.

We know what the rule is on this. He knows it as well as I do.

MR. SORKIN: I don't see how Mr. Gould can say that. The same questions were put to Schneiderman and to every other Government witness virtually.

MR. GOULD: Without objection.

MR. SORKIN: That is not true, Mr. Gould. It went to his credibility.

MR. GOULD: It doesn't go to a man's credibility that he was named in a SEC proceeding --

MR. SORKIN: I press the question .

MR. GOULD: -- if he was.

THE COURT: As posed I am going to sustain the objection. People can be named in a SEC proceeding in various ways. I don't see that this really is a particularly good question onits face, even from your viewpoint.

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Q Were you ever suspended --

MR. GOULD: I ask the Court to admonish counsel as to the form of the question and instruct the jury to disregard it.

THE COURT: I am going to ask the jury to disregard that question and I am going to suggest to you, Mr. Sorkin, if you wish to press this, you are going to have to advise me about it at the side bar.

MR. SORKIN: I will withdraw the question, your ...
Honor. I have no more questions.

THE COURT: Then I will emphatically instruct the jury to disregard this last contretemps between the Court, Mr. Gould and Mr. Sorkin and disregard the question of Mr. Sorkin most part icularly.

MR. GOULD: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hiller. You may be excused.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Before we call another witness, Mr. Feldshuh, have you had a chance to look at those papers that Mr. Sorkin produced?

MR. FELDSHUH: Yes, your Honor. I have had a chance to look at the papers.

THE COURT: I will be guided by your preference

1	2540
1	gab-5 Arden-cross
2	then. Would you like to have Mr. Arden recalled?
3	MR. GOULD: Can I make a suggestion to counsel,
4	your Honor? Maybe we will save a little time.
5	(Pause.)
6	MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, I will at this time
7	withdraw the proffer and will hold it to some other time.
8	I have no further need for Mr.A rden.
9	THE COURT: You don't want to ask Mr. Arden any-
10	thing else?
11	MR. FELDSHUH: That is right.
12	MR. SORKIN: I do, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: How about you?
14	MR.GOULD: I am finished with him. I don't
15	know what Mr. Sorkin can do with him.
16	THE COURT: I don't either. I will permit him
17	to be recalled.
18	JOSEPH ARDEN resumed.
19	THE COURT: All right.
20	MR. SORKIN: May I have this marked, your Honor,
21	as Government Exhibit 112, please?
22	MR. GOULD: May I inquire whether this is
23	recross?
24	THE COURT: I would assume so. There was recros
25	by Mr. Feldshuh and now there is going to be recross by

	1	gab-6	Arden-recross
	2	Mr. Sorkin.	
xxx	3		(Government Exhibit 112 was marked for
	4	ident	ification.)
	5	RECROSS-EXAM	MINATION
	6	BY MR. SORKI	IN:
	7	Q	Mr.Arden, let me show you Exhibit 112 and I ask
	8	you if that	is your signature, sir?
	9	Λ	It is.
	10	Q	It is your signature?
	11	Λ	It is, yes, sir.
	12	Q	Do you recall where you signed this or the orig-
	13	inal of this	s document?
	14		MR. FELDSHUH: The original.
	15		MR. SORKIN: Yes.
	16	A	This was signed in Mr. Marty Frank's office.
	17	Ω	That was signed in Mr. Marty Frank's office?
	18	A	Correct, sir. The original, whatever paper similar
	19	to that.	
	20	Ď	Similar to this. Let me see if I understand you,
	21	Mr. Arden.	Was this the document signed in Mr.Frank's
	22	office, the	wriginal of this, or a document similar to this?
	23	A	The original.
	24	Ω	The original of that was signed in Mr.Frank's
	25	office.	

			2342
1	gab-7	Arden-recross	
2	Λ	Correct.	
3	Q	Is this the document you were shown a	at the
4	SEC? Why	don't you take a look at it again.	
5	A	I can't recollect whether it was this	s one or the
6	other one,	sir.	
7	Q	Which one, sir, this one?	
8	V	Right, sir. I cannot recollect.	
9	Q	I can't hear you.	
10	A	I cannot recollect which one.	
11	Q	You don't remember which one was sho	wn to you
12	by the SEC,	is that correct?	
13	A	Correct, sir.	
14	Q	Why don't you just look at this nota	tion down
15	here. Dor	't read it out loud, and see if that	refreshes you
16	recollection	on.	
17		MR. FELDSHUH: Objection. The witne	ss has alread
18	answered.		
19		THE COURT: Of course he has. That	is no reason
20	why he can	t be shown something to look at in pa	rticular.
21	A	I do not understand what this means,	your Honor.
22		THE COURT: Fine. Have you read it?	•
23		THE WITNESS: It says	

I remember it. I cannot recollect --

THE COURT: No, to yourself.

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THE COURT: It doesn't do anything to help you refresh your recollection?

THE WITNESS: I cannot recollect this part, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

Q That doesn't help you refresh your recollection?

A No.

Q Why don't you look at Exhibit 110, Mr.Arden, and Exhibit 112 and see if that refreshes your recollection, sir.

A I still can't recollect this latter part of it, sir.

Q Very well.

MR. SORKIN: I have no further questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have anything, Mr. Feldshuh?

MR. FELDSHUH: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Mr. Gould?

MR. GOULD: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Arden, you may be excused, sir.

(Witness excused.)

MR. GOULD: We are going to call Mr. Rich, Bruce Rich.

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, may I understand whose witness this is, Mr. Stoller's or Mr. Frank's?

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE FOLEY : HUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. CO 7-4580

gab-9 Rich-direct 1 MR. GOULD: Mr.Frank's witness. I was simply 2 told he is a man who is anxious to get away quickly and 3 would we yield to get him out. Do you understand me? 4 BRUCE A. RICH, called as a witness by Defendant 5 Frank, having been first duly sworn, was examined and 6 testified as follows: 7 THE COURT: Who is going to examine this witness? 8 MR. GOULD: It is Mr. Feldshuh's witness, not 9 mine. 10

THE COURT: Fine, I just want to know, that's all.
DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. FELDSHUH:

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Q Mr. Rich, how long have you been employed by the Securities and Exchange Commission?

A I am not presently employed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Q I understand you are not presently employed.

How long were you employed?

A Approximately four years.

Q During such employment period to which branches have you been assigned?

A I was initially inthe Division of Trading and
Markets and then I went into the Division of Corporate Finance
where I was in charge of the Regulation A section in the

1	gab-10 Rich-direct		
2	New York regional office.		
3	Q Were you chief of any one of those sections?		
4	A Yes. I was chief of the Regulation A section.		
5	Q And with regard to your being chief of the		
6	Regulation A section, what were your duties, sir?		
7	A My duties was to supervise the members of		
8	MR. SQRKIN: I object. We went over this on		
9	the Government's direct case. If he is being called for		
10	another reason, let's get to it.		
11	THE COURT: I would quite agree, Mr. Feldshuh.		
12	We have all been introduced to Mr. Rich before. We are just		
13	wasting time.		
14	MR. FELDSHUH: I have been waiting for some kind		
15	of concession from the Government.		
16	Q I show you this paper, Mr. Rich, and I ask you,		
17	sir, referring to Defendant Frank Exhibit N, can you tell his		
18	Honor and the jury what this is?		
19	A This is a transcript of questions asked by the		
20	Commission staff of Mr. Moss in connection with Training		
21	With the Pros.		
22	Q Were you in attendance at the time this transcript		
23	was taken?		
24	λ Yes.		
25	Q Who else was present?		

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2	A According to the cover page, Kenneth Spirer and Allo
3	Rashes, attorneys on the staff, and James Todd and Joseph
4	Kelly
5	NR. SORKIN: We will concede, your Honor, that
6	this is accurately transcribed of Mr. Moss' testimony at the
7	SEC on May 27, 1969.
8	MR. FELDSHUH: I will offer it then, your Honor.
9	MR. SORKIN: Objection.
10	MR. GOULD: One thing. Will the Government also
11	concede prior to the offer that Mr. Moss is dead?
12	MR. SORKIN: Oh, yes, I will concede he is
13	deceased. I thought that was brought out previously through
14	Miss Herzfeld's testimony.
15	MR.GOULD: I wasn't sure. Anyway he is dead.
16	MR. FELDSHUH: I willoffer it, sir.
17	MR. SORKIN: Your Honor
18	THE COURT: The whole thing?
19	MR. FELDSHUH: The whole thing. I will only
20	read certain portions of it.
21	THE COURT: I think we are entitled to know.
22	Are you really offering the whole thing or only part of it?
23	MR. FELDSHUH: I am going to offer the whole
24	thing but I will confine myself to certain questions and
	n l

answers that are contained in this exhibit. I have marked

gab-12 Rich-direct them out. I will do it expeditiously. 2 THE COURT: You want to offer the whole thing, all right. 4 Your position? 5 6 MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, we object. We have been through this before I think. We stand on our objection. 7 8 THE COURT: What is your position, Mr. Gould, 9 if any? MR. GOULD: I think that when we -- in the presence 10 of a witness who has recently died and we are dealing with 11 facts which occurred in 1968 and '69 and there is the 12 recorded testimony of one of the principal actors, I think 13 that justice requires that we hear what the man said. 14 THE COURT: You are in favor of it? 15 MR. GOULD: Yes. 16 THE COURT: You don't object to it? 17 MR. GOULD: I thought you wanted me to argue it. 18 I urge the Court to admit. 19 THE COURT: All right. I just wanted to make sure. 20 I am going to sustain the objection, Mr.Feldshuh. 21 Mr. Rich, was it the business of the Securities 22 and Exchange Commission to have witnesses come before it 23 and to give testimony under oath and was that the regular 24 course of business of the SEC? 25

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Rich-direct

THE COURT: Just a moment, Mr. Feldshuh. am going to sustain the objection. I don't think there is any doubt about that. That is not the reason I am sustaining the objection. It has been conceded it is a transcript taken by the Commission, as you put it, in the regular course of their business. Nobody denies that.

That is not the basis of this Court's ruling.

MR. SORKIN: Objection as to form, your Honor.

MR. FELDSHUH: Your Honor, that being the case, I will go through question and answer with this witness --

THE COURT: Questions and answers about what?

MR. FELDSHUH: With respect to what was contained in this transcript and ask him whether it refreshes his recollection.

THE COURT: You are wasting your breath because that is not what is involved here. If that is all there was to it, I would have admitted the transcript. It is not the point at all. Don't bother with Mr. Rich on that score either.

Mr. Rich, did you conduct that investig tion of Mr. Moss in May of 1969?

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, we concede that Mr. Rich was present and hemay have asked some questions along with several other SEC personnel. Conceded.

In connection with that, with your asking questions

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THE COURT: No doubt about it. Did you hear what I said, Mr.Feldshuh? There is no issue. He was sworn. We know that.

MR. FELDSHUH: Yes, I know that, sir. I have gone into another question.

I am sorry if I dropped my voice, your Honor.

Q Mr. Rich, prior to May 27, 1969, did you have occasion to speak with Mr. Moss or anyone else from his office with regard to the Regulation A offering of Training With the Pros?

A Yes.

Q Sir, do you recall when that took place?

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I object. We conceded
a due diligence meeting was had. This was conceded a long
time ago.

THE COURT: That is right. It has been in the record. We know about that. Other witnesses have told us about that, Mr.Feldshuh.

on In connection with that due diligence meeting, sir, was it the regular course of your business to make a memorandum

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1	gab-15 Rich-direct
2	of what transpired at that meeting?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Did you, sir?
5	A We would keep notes of what transpired.
6	Q Would those notes form a regular part of the
7	SEC file?
8	A Usually they did.
9	Q Sir, in connection with that due diligence meeting,
10	do you recall whether you had a discussion with Mr. Moss
11	with respect to the number of shares that might be used on
12	any particular individual or individuals?
13	A That would be a subject that would usually come up
14	in a due diligence meeting.
15	Q Sir
16	MR. SORKIN: I don't think the question was
17	responded to, your Honor. We will concede that it comes up,
18	and if Mr.Feldshuh represents the number of shares we talked
19	about, we will concede that.
20	Q Mr. Rich, with regard to that due diligence
21	meeting, I ask you, sir: Do you recall stating to Mr. Moss
22	in words or substance that as far as the SEC was concerned,
23	not more than 1000 shares should be offered to any one
24	individual? Do you remember that, sir?
25	A That is a subject that came up in due diligence

THE COURT: Are we going back? You want to get back to this transcript of Mr. Moss again, is that what we are doing?

> MR. FELDSHUH: That is right, sir.

I have ruled for quite different THE COURT: reasons than you apparently assume, that that is not admissible.

MR. FELDSHUH: I am not saying it is admissible.

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Rich-direct

I am asking whether or not he upon that occasion asked certain questions and did he get certain answers from Mr. Moss.

THE COURT: That is just doing by the back door what the Court has already ruled you may not do by the front door.

MR. FELDSHUH: Very good, sir.

Q Having read and looked at Page 5 of the transcript, will you tell his Honor and this jury what you said to Mr. Moss and what Mr. Moss said to you?

THE COURT: No, Mr.Feldshuh. You are just continually trying to break out from under this Court's ruling.

I said we were not going to get into ths transcript, even by these imaginative breakouts that you keep trying.

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Rich-direct

2 Q Mr. Rich, upon that occasion in words or sub-3 stance what did you tell Mr. Moss?

THE COURT: No, please, Mr. Feldshuh. If you repeat this I will have to take a recess and youand I will have to get into another proceeding here which you ought to know better about at this time. You have an exception. You are not to get into the contents of that transcript of Elmer Bud Moss.

Do you hear me?

MR. FELDSHUH: I certainly do.

THE COURT: You abide by this Court's ruling, whatever you may think.

Q Upon that occasion, Mr. Rich, and apart from the transcript, was it part of your regular duties to determine the number of shares that would be issued to any one individual?

A We would not make a determination as to how many shares would be offered to one individual in a Regulation A offering. The normal practice was to set certain very general guidelines.

Q With regard to the offering of Training With the Pros, you knew at that time, did you not, that the total offering was about 42,000 shares, isn't that right?

A Correct.

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Rich-direct

MR. SORKIN: At which time, the time of the transfer?

MR. FELDSHUH: The time of the offering.

Q With regard to an issue of 42,000 shares, did you consider that a large issue?

MR. SORKIN: I don't understand.

MR. FELDSHUH: I will withdraw the question.

MR. SORKIN: Is he being called as an expert?

THE CCURT: He has withdraw the question.

Q With regard to that issue and having knowledge that it was 42,000 shares only being offered, with regard to the SEC Regulation A offering at that time, did you state your views with respect to how many shares should be offered to one person?

MR. SORKIN: At what time?

MR. FELDSHUH: At the due diligence meeting and prior to the effective date of the offering.

MR. SORKIN: I object. It is his witness. It is direct and I think the form is objectionable.

THE COURT: Do you understand him, Mr. Rich?

Do you understand Mr. Feldshuh's question?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

A The staff of the Reg. A section when I was in

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charge of it did not tell issuers how many shares they could sell to any one person. What we did was to set certain guidelines and explain what we thought were the general principles that someone should follow especially in an offering that was being not underwritten but being sold by a company.

Q And in this connection did you sell a statement to Mr. Moss upon that occasion?

MR. SORKIN: I don't understand which occasion.

THE COURT: I don't either.

MR. FELDSHUH: On the occasion of the due diligence meeting, your Honor. That is all I have been referring to throughout all of this.

THE COURT: You have been referring to the transcript of Mr. Bud Moss for most of it as far as I can tell. In any event, you understand what he is referring to, the occasion of the due diligence meeting.

A We would set guidelines. I do not recall us elling somebody that you could not sell more than 1000 shares or 1500 shares to any one person. It would depend upon many facts and circumstances. But what we would do is explain many different principles in connection with an offering of securities and would set certain guidelines.

Q With respect to Training With the Pros and at

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Rich-direct

the due diligence meeting, have you a recollection as to what standard you set at that time?

- A Pages 5 and 6 of the transcript --MR. SORKIN: Objection.
- 0 You have looked at Pages 5 and 6?
- A Yes.
- Can you state to his Honor and the jury your recollection as to what standard the SEC laid down at that time?

MR4 SORKIN: I don't understand if there is a standard or what he was telling Mr. Moss at the due diligence meeting.

THE COURT: Mr.Feldshuh, I have great difficulty in understanding this question too. Would you mind rephrasing it?

> MR. FELDSHUH: Yes, sir.

At the time of the due diligence meeting, Mr. Q Rich, did you or the SEC take a position with respect to the number of shares that might be offered to any particular individual?

As I am trying to say, we would not be in the position of saying that in no circumstances could you sell more than X number of shares to any one individual. What we do is to say to somebody that there are certain guidelines

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to follow and would throw out numbers. But by exceeding that number would not be any per se violation and especially in an area like Training With the Pros which was a company offering rather than an offering through a broker dealer.

Q Mr. Rich, subsequent to the effective date of the offering, you ascertained that the guidelines which you suggested were not followed, would there be an investigation as to those facts for not following the guidelines?

MR. SORKIN: Objection, your Honor. I don't understand the question.

THE COURT: Do you understand that, Mr. Rich?
THE WITNESS: I think so.

THE COURT: Let's not guess. Rephrase it, Mr. Feldshuh.

Q Mr. Rich, upon this occasion and at the due diligence meeting, what was the suggestion that you made with regard to Training With the Pros as to the number of shares to be sold to any one individual?

A The transcript refreshes my recollection in saying that the maximum number would be in the area of 1000 shares.

Q 1000 shares?

A Yes, sir.

Q The due diligence meeting took place some time in January, did it not, 1969?

A I do not recall the exact date, but the procedure was to have the due diligence meeting some time prior to the effective date of the offering. The effective date of the offering I believe was February 4.

Q With that in mind could you give us your best recollection as to when this due diligence meeting was held?

A I think I just said that I don't recall the exact date, but I know it would have taken place prior to the effective date.

Q Would it have been much prior to the effective date?

- A Maybe about a week before.
- Q About a week before?
- A Or less.

Q About a week or less before. The effective date being February 4, 1969, in other words, the due diligence meeting took place in the very last week of January or the early part of February?

A That would be the general procedure. I don't recall the exact date of the due diligence meeting in Training with the Pros.

Q You don't know any reason why Training With the Pros would be different from your usual practice, is that right?

1	qb-7	Rich-direct
2	A	Not specifically.
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4	Q	Now, sir, I show you Government Exhibit 4 in
5	evidence.	Will you look at that, sir?
	A	Yes, sir.
6	Q	Do you recognize that document as having seen
7	it before?	
8	Λ	Yes, I believe so.
9	Q	What is that document?
10		MR. SORKIN: We will concede it is the indication
11	letter from	Bank Hofmann dated October 17, 1968, signed by
12	Fred Herbert.	
13	Q	Do you remember when for the first time you saw
14	that indica	tion letter, sir?
15	A	No, but it would be some time prior to May 27,
16	1969.	
17	Q	Prior to that date?
18	. A	Yes.
19	Q	Could you give us a better date than that, sir,
20	and I ask you to look at Page 40 of the transcript to see	
21	if that refreshes your recollection as to when you first say	
22	that letter of indication?	
23	. А	No. The reason I said May 27th was that
24	the letter	referred to in the transcript is dated May 27.
25	Ω	The letter? It is dated October 17, I am

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sorry, I misunderstood you. Try it again.

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A. What I am saying is that the letter of October
17, 1968 is referred to in this transcript and the transcript

Q You say reading this page does not refresh your recollection as to when you first saw this lett er?

A Correct.

was taken on May 27, 1969.

Q I direct your attention, sir, particularly
to lines 12 through 19 and I ask you to read that and see
if it does not refresh your recollection as to when you first
saw it.

A I am reading the transcript and it doesn't refresh my recollection.

- Q Except that it was prior to May 27, 1969?
- A Correct.

Q And it is a fact that this Government Exhibit
4 in evidence, or a copy thereof, was marked as the SEC
Exhibit 1 upon this transcript, was it not?

A Correct.

Q And with regard to Exhibits marked during the course of an investigiation it is the usual, regular practice of the SEC to keep copies of those documents, is that right?

A Yes.

Q In other words, a copy of Government Exhibit 4 was

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in the possession of the SEC certainly on May 27, 1969?

A Correct.

Q And that copy would form a permanent part of the SEC file with respect to Training With the Pros, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Mr. Rich, I show you this paper and I ask you, sir, can you tell us what it is generically? What is it?

MR. SORKIN: Can we have a mark on it, an exhibit number on it so we know what we are referring to?

MR. FELDSHUH: In a moment, Mr. Sorkin.

A It is a memorandum.

MR. FELDSHUH: Would you mark this, please.

(Defendant Frank Exhibit Q was marked for identification.)

Q Now showing you Defendant Frank Exhibit Q for identification, I ask you, sir, does this memorandum bear your initials?

A Yes, it does.

Q Can you tell his Honor and the jury did you prepare this memorandum? Would you look at it please?

A Yes, I did.

Q And you did prepare it?

A Yes, V did.

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2 And you prepared it on or about May 28, 1969, the date it bears?

A Correct.

Q And it was part of the regular course of your business and duties to prepare this memorandum?

A Yes.

Q And this memorandum went into the permanent files of the SEC with respect to Training With the Pres?

A It should have.

MR. FELDSHUH: I offer it.

Will you concede this came from the files of the SEC?

MR. SOREIN: We will concede it. There is no ob-

MR. GOULD: Can I see that for a minute after it is marked?

(Defendant Frank Exhibit Q was received in evidence.)

MR. FELDSHUH: May I read this to the jury?

THE COURT: One of your colleagues wishes to see that before you do so.

MR. GOULD: Thank you very much.

MR. FELDSHUH: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, Defendant Frank Exhibit Q in evidene is a memorandum,

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	1	qb-11 Rich-direct
	2	as the witness testified and it reads as follows:
	3	(At this point Mr. Feldshuh read Defendant
. 7	4	Frank Exhibit Q in evidence to the jury.)
	5	Q Spirer and Rashes at that time were employed by
	6	the SEC, isn't that right?
	7	A Yes.
	8	MR. FELDSHUH: No further questions, your
	9	Honor.
	10	THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Gould?
	11	
	12	MR. GOULD: No.
	13	THE COURT: Mr. Sorkin?
	14	MR. SORKIN: No, sir.
		THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rich.
	15	(Witness excused.)
end 7A	16	
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1 jge Rashes - direct 2364 MR. FELDSHUH: I now call Mr. Rashes, with your 2 Honor's permission. 3 ALLEN R A S H E S, previously sworn, resumed XX and testified further as follows: 5 6 THE COURT: All right, Mr. Feldshuh. 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION XX 8 BY MR. FELDSHUH: 9 Mr. Rashes, you have previously testified, and I am correct, am I not, that you were in 1969 and presently 10 are in the employ of the Securities and Exchange Commission? 11 12 Yes. 13 With respect to your employment back in 1969 you also had contact with an issue known as Training With 14 The Pros? 15 16 Yes. In connection with that issue did you undertake 17 an investigation on and after February 4, 1969, the effective 18 date of that issue? 19 I undertock an investigation. I don't think I 20 was associated with the investigation as early as February 21 of 1969. In what connection did you get into the matter of 23 24 Training with the Pros at that time? The investigation had been started by another 25

Rashes - direct

attorney in the office and I came in at a later date, about

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was no record taking even by a stenographer, I would normally

You did?

Did you ever have a talk with her, sir, and if 3 I had numerous talks with her. Once we had 5 Miss or Mrs. Herzfeld talk to us on the record. Once I 6 visit ' "raining With the Pros offices and talked to her. 7 8 That was very early in the investigation. It was sort of 9 the type of visit where we came up to see what they were doing up there and that is about it. 10 In other words, sir, it is the fact that early 11 in the investigation you did go to the offices of Training 12 With The Pros, is that right, sir? 13 And at that time you did speak with her? 15 I believe she was there, yes. I believe I spoke 16 17 And on that occasion, on that visit, didn't you 18 19 I don't believe on that visit I did. I don't 20 think that was the purpose of the visit. 22 What was the purpose of the visit? The purpose of the visit, I believe -- and it is 23 hard to remember because it is so many years ago -- was bas-24 ically to see what kinds of firm Training With The Pros was. 25

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No, it would not. I don't remember when.

South and the second
That was in connection with the business of

moving parts.

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Rashes - direct

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jqe Rashes - direct '2371 can find it I am sure they are not going to claim it isn't 2 a true copy and whatever he dictated if he did in fact make a note on this occasion. 5 MR. SORKIN: I am really not sure about this. 6 Maybe if Mr. Rashes during the luncheon recess, looks through 7 the files he can find that particular memo. 8 MR. FELDSHUH: I am satisfied. 0 THE COURT: Do you have any other questions? 10 MR. FELDSHUH: No, and then I will stop. Once the memorandum is made available --11 12 THE COURT: Can you do that, take a look at the 13 file? 14 THE WITNESS: Sure. 15 THE COURT: I think now we will suspend now for 16 luncheon, ladies and gentlemen. Would you be back in your 17 jury room at 2 o'clock. 18 Mr. Brown, I have your note and I will try and 19 have an answer for you as soon as I can after lunch. 20 You may be excused. 21 Will counsel please come up here for a moment. 22 (Jury left the courtroom.) 23 (At the side bar.) 24 THE COURT: What advice do you have? 25

MR. GOULD: I would like to make a suggestion.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS U.S. COURTHO-SE FOLEY SOUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. CO 7-4580

will be accountable to you for what was said by both of us

THE COURT: I will talk to him about it and I

sideration as the lawyers.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(In open court, jury present.)

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2:00 p.m.

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ALLEN RASHES, resumed.

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BY MR. FELDSHUH: (Continued)

DIRECT EXAMINATION

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I have files here and during the luncheon recess, Mr. Rashes looked through these and he selected two memos.

The Government has looked at them. Quite frankly I don't think either of them are relevant but I will pass them up to your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't you pass them to Mr. Feldshuh.

MR. SORKIN: The problem with that, your Honor, it is coming from the non-public file which is what we talked about. The second memo talks about things which are extraneous, I think, to Mr. Rashes' testimony which I think was the whole issue to begin with sometime ago when we discussed this.

MR. FELDSHUH: I haven't seen them, your Honor. THE COURT: Would it really cause the Republic to founder or quiver if we let Mr. Feldshuh see these two? Why don't you just show them to him. I think that would be

testify to.

MR. SORKIN: I will concede that, your Honor.

haven't spoke to Mr. Spier, but I think that is what he would

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respect to the witness Marilyn Herzfeld.

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MR. SORKIN: That's correct, your Honor. It is the Government's position now as it was then, that it was extraneous to any matters.

THE COURT: May I see this? I'm so puzzled by all of this. You tell me that it is irrelevant, but then you don't object to it. Defense counsel keep telling me you should have produced it as 3500 material.

I don't know what either one of you are talking about.

MR. GOULD: With all respect, I urge on the Court it is extremely relevant and should have been produced although I make no great moment of that right now.

THE COURT: You gentlemen really want to put this in evidence?

MR. FELDSHUH: I think it is highly relevant, your Honor.

THE COURT: The whole document?

MR. FELDSHUH: I didn't even have time to --

THE COURT: Look, you are the man who offered

it.

Don't jump on me. I'm trying to find out. You are the man who offered it. Now you are telling me you haven't even read it.

MR. FELDSHUH: I did read it. I read it so

hurriedly --

THE COURT: May I suggest that somebody ought to take a little time and read this.

MR. FELDSHUH: All right, sir.

Exhibit R for identification. Let's not waste any more time. There's no prejudice to you. There's events in there that we have heard absolutely nothing about at this time and I think somebody ought to read this cooly and deliberately without any more fanfare and later on after you have had an opportunity to do so, then you tell me if and to what extent you want to offer that document.

MR. FELDSHUH: All right, sir. I will accept your Honor's suggestion.

THE COURT: I think common prudence suggests you all read this.

MR. GOULD: We have read it, your Honor. Of course I agree with your Honor that there's a great deal in it that is not relevant. On the other hand, with all respect, I would suggest your Honor if this had been in our hands at the time --

THE COURT: I'm not blaming you for that, Mr.

Gould. I'm just offering to Mr. Feldshuh in particular, but
to you and Mr. Sorkin a chance to think about this because

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it is replete with matters about which no one has breathed a word in this trial.

You know that, sir.

MR. GOULD: Of course that is so.

THE COURT: I'm not blaming you or anybody else.

MR. GOULD: On the other hand, had we had this in ou hands when the witness was here, it would have suggested avenues of cross examination.

what might have been in this cruel world of ours. I would have been disintegrated in smoke in our eyes. I'm not quarreling with you, Mr. Gould. Read it.

MR. GOULD: I have read it. I agree with what your Honor says about it. On the other hand, I will urge until I am silenced by a direction from the Court, that there are parts of it that are relevant.

THE COURT: I don't want to argue. I just want you to have a chance. If you don't want it, don't take it.

Mr. Feldshuh and Mr. Sorkin are also here. I want them to have a chance.

What's next, Mr. Feldshuh?

MR. FELDSHUH: I have excused this witness.

MR. GOULD: I guess it is my job to go forward.

We will call Mr. Allen.

Yes, a son of 20 and a son of 25. A

What is the name of your son aged 20?

A Glen.

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What is your education, Mr. Allen?

Α I have a bachelor of arts degree from Guilford

Jerome Allen - direct gawe College and a Master's Degree from Yale University. 2 At Guilford College, what did you study? 3 I majored in English and Philosophy. Have you served in the armed forces of the 5 United States? 6 Yes, sir. I was honorably discharged from the U. S. Navy in '45 cr '46. 9 '45, I believe. How long did you serve in the U. S. Navy? 10 A little less than two years. 11 After you left the Navy, did you say you entered 12 Yala University? 13 I went back to college, sir --14 MR. SORKIN: I object. I think Mr. Gould should 15 be bound by the same rules and regulations with respect to 16 Training With the Pros. I ask that this be stricken. 17 THE COURT: I don't know what the rules and 18 regulations with respect to Training with the Pros are. 19 I don't follow you. 20 MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I would object to this 21 as irrelevant to Training With The Pros and I would ask that 22 Mr. Gould stick to Training With The Pros rather than bring 23 in entire history of 20 years. 24

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THE COURT: I think he just wants to get his

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18	1	gab-1 Jerome Allen-direct
	2	Q Did you have an office together?
	3	A Yes, si r.
	4	C Where was it located?
	5	A 118 East 60th.
	6	Q And aside from you and Mr.Stoller, who was
	7	employed in that office?
	8	A A man around 65 named Joe Arden.
	9	Q Anybody else?
,	10	A No, sir.
	11	Q How did you come to hear about Training With the
	12	Pros?
	13	A I knew a man by the name of Ray D'Onofrio who
	14	mentioned it to me either October, November 1968. I may be
	15	wrong by a month. I am not sure.
	16	Q Bear with me a moment, Mr. Allen.
	17	How long prior to that had you known Mr. D'Onofrio?
	18	A I met him I believe about a year or year and a
	19	half prior to that.
	20	Q So you knew him from about '66 or '67 on, right?
	21	A Approximately, sir.
	22	Q Had you had any business relations with D'Onofrio
	23	prior to that?
	24	A I had no direct business relations with him. He
	25	asked me to make certain contacts for him.

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Jerome Allen-direct

Q But in 1968 when he talked to you for the first time about Training With the Pros, you had no business relations with him?

A No formal business, no.

Q Sir, do you remember when it was, where it was that you first talked with D'Onofrio about Training With the Pros?

A I believe it was at a firm on Pine Street called Hancock Securities.

- Q Hancock?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Who was present?
- A The first time he mentioned it, sir?
- Q That's right.
 - A I believe Phil and I were present.
 - O Phil Stoller?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q You and he and D'Onofrio, right?
- A Yes, sir.
 - Q Anybody else?

A Well, the people who owned the firm may have come in and out. I don't remember. There was a man named Morty

Tover who owned the firm. He may have stuck his nose in,
but I can't swear to that.

Q If you can remember, what did D'Onofrio tell
you at that meeting at Mancock Securities about Training With
the Pros?

A He told me that there was a company that had organized a system of vocational training for underprivileged kids, that the company was -- had what you would call a token contract from McGraw-Hill that could conceivably expand to a large contract, that the company was going to go public through what is known as a self-underwriting and he said the company had exciting possibilities and I should take a look at it as an analyst.

Q Anything more that you can remember about the conversation?

A No, except he did tell me to research the company.

He suggested that I research the company.

Q What does that mean, research the company?

A To visit the company, to make a judgment as to whether it had any speculative possibilities, to do an analystical study of the company.

Q Did you do that?

A I went to see them a few times after that conversation.

Q Went to see whom?

A Bud Moss, the president of Training With the

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1	gab-4	Jerome Allen-direct
2	Pros.	
3	Q	Did you have conversations with Mr. Moss about
4	the affairs	of the company?
5	A	One or two conversations, yes, sir.
6	Q	Did you encounter a lady named Herzfeld at the
7	offices of t	the company?
8	A	Yes, sir. I believe she was his secretary.
9	Q	Did you have conversations with Mrs. Herzfeld
0	about the as	fairs of the company?
1	A	Yes, I did, sir.
12	Q	Did you also have conversations with anybody at
13	McGraw-Hill	about the affairs of the company?
14	A	I met one of their sales executives.
15		MR. SORKIN: May we have the time, your Honor?
16		MR. GOULD: I will fix the time, your Honor.
17	A	I believe his name started with Halper or Help
18	I am not su	re.
19	Q	When was it that you talked to the McGraw-Hill
20	people?	
21	A	I believe it was before the company's stock
22	went public	. I would have to say early '69 or late '68.

At the time that you encountered Mr. D'Onofrio in the fall of 1968 and discussed Training With the Pros, did

Again I can't swear to a date.

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1	gab-5	Jerome Allen-direct
2	you have any re	lationship with Bank Hofmann in Zurich?
3	A Yes	s, sir.
4	Q Wha	at was your relationship at that time?
5	A I	and served in an advisory research capacity
6	to the bank and	I had directed business to the bank.
7	Q Wes	re you compensated by the bank for those ser-
8	vices?	
9	A Not	by the bank directly but by clients of the
10	bank.	
11	Q In	what way were you compensated?
12	A I	can give you a theoretical example.
13	Q Ju	st tell me.
14	A I	would receive 5 per cent of the profits of a
15	stock that I s	uggested the bank buy for their clients.
16	Q Ho	w about losses?
17	A No	, I would not be held responsible for losses.
18	Q At	that time, to your knowledge, did Mr. Stoller
19	have at tha	t time I mean now October, November 1968 die
20	Mr. Stoller ha	ve a relationship with the Bank Hofmann?
21	A Si	milar to mine, yes, sir.
22	S Ao	u and he discussed this relationship from time
23	to time?	
24	A Ye	es, sir.
25	Q Wi	o at the Bank Hofmann did you know and have

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He said that it was a very exciting company, that

gab-7

Jerome Allen-direct

they were acting as their own underwriter. I don't believe at that time he specifically gave us the price the stock would be sold at.

I asked him if the stock would be available to some of my clients and he said it depends how many shares the company sells to the public. I didn't know at that point whether it would be 100,000 or 300,000 offered.

Q Did there come a time when you learned what the company was contemplating as a so-called Regulation A offering?

A Yes, sir. That would be at that time less than 300,000 worth of stock.

You knew what a Reg. A offering was?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you tell us what you understood a Regulation
A offering to be?

A At that time it has been adjusted upwards, but at that time it meant that the total amount of stock sold to the public could not exceed \$300,000.

In other words, 100,000 shares at 3, 300,000 at 1 would make it.

Q As long as the aggregate amount of securities sold to the public did not exceed the then statutory exemption of \$300,000?

A Yes, sir.

document marked in this case as Government Exhibit 4.

these contracts materialized it could be an exciting company.

Mr. Allen, I show you a Xerox copy of a

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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
gab-9	Jerome Allen-direct 2395
is a letter	from the Bank Hofmann to Training with the Pros.
It is dated	October 17, 1968.
	I ask you if you have ever seen that letter before?
A	Yes, sir, I have seen this, a copy of this.
Q	Yes, you have seen it?
A	Yes, sir.
Q	Whendid you see it for the first time?
A	In Mr. Sorkin's office.
Q	What year?
A	When I came back from Switzerland in January of
this year.	
Q	I see. 1974?
A	Yes, sir-
Q	This letter you will note is dated October 17,
1968. Did	you know of it at any time in 1968?
A	No, sir, I don't recall I did.
Q	Did you see it
	MR. SORKIN: I didn't hear his last answer.
A	No, sir, I don't recall.
	MR. SORKIN: Thank you.
Q	Is it that you didn't see it or you don't remember
seeing it?	
A	I don't remember seeing it.
Ó	All right. Did you have anything to do with the
	is a letter It is dated A Q A Q A this year. Q A Q 1968. Did A Q seeing it? A

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A No, sir.

Q Did you have any conversation with anybody in or about October 1968 about the sending of this letter?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know anything about the circumstances in which this letter was sent?

A No, sir.

Q I am not sure I got a response to this. You say it was in January or thereabouts, January '69 that you informed the Bank Hofmann about Training With the Pros?

A Yes, sir. It may have been December. Again, it is so long ago I can't remember the exact month.

Q It would be either December of '68 or January of '69, is that your best recollection?

A Yes, sir.

O Whom did you advise?

A I told Fred Herbert -- not that I told, I advised Fred Herbert and a man named Jack Behr that it was -- it could be another winner like Franklin Mint.

MR. SORKIN: May we have the place and if anyone else was present and what was said in the entir e conversation?

Q How did you advise Mr. Herbert?

you have any discussions with Mr. D'Onofrio about the

forthcoming public offering?

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While you were there in January of 1969, did

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When?

Q

Yes.

Q Would you tell us now, and please as you do, Mr. Allen, we would be grateful if you would specify as closely as possible the date, who was present and what was said. Stick to January 1969.

A I believe it was at this meeting that Ray told

Phil and myself that the contemplated offering would be

40 or 42,000 shares at I believe -- at \$7, which would qualify

as a Reg. A.

I said to Ray, "Why don't you sell like 300,000 at one?"

He said that wasn't for me to ask, that was company policy.

Then we saw the Training film and we met some people from McGraw-Hill. I am not sure whether Mr. Stoller met the McGraw-Hill people, I don't remember that.

Q When you learned from D'Onofrio in January 1969 that the security was coming out at \$7 a share, and that there would be an aggregate of 42,000 shares, did you advise the people at Bank Hofmann of that?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Whom did you advise?

A Freddy Herbert.

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A This was about a month before it actually went public. I would say January.

Q By telephone?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was anybody on the phone with you and Mr. Herbert when you did that?

A I don't believe so. Phil may have been in the office, but I made most of the contact with Freddy.

Q When you advised Mr. Herbert that the 42,000 shares were coming out at \$7, what, if anything, did he say to you?

he no point in the bank trying to get a block in their name because I believe I told him on the phone that Mr. D'Onofrio or Mr. Moss had been toldeat what is known as a due diligence meeting meeting by the SEC that no one person should be permitted to buy more than 1000 shares. I don't know whether it was advice or legalistics. I told this to the bank.

They said if there is only 42,000 shares, we certainly can't get a sizable block for our people.

Can you and Mr.Stoller buy some stock and we will pay you a premium for it.

- Q Anything else in that conversation?
- A He told us to keep abreast of the company and to

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alert them as any developments of the company stands.

Now, sir, in this conversation with Herbert, was Q anything said about your conversation if you were successful in obtaining them a block of this stock?

- Yes, sir. When I told Freddy it was --
- Freddy Herbert?

When I told Freddy it was coming at Herbert. \$7, he said, "If you and Phil or you and someone else can buy a stock or get some people to try to buy a block, we would take it off your hands at a premium, negotiate that block at \$10 and then you would still have a profit if the stock came at 7 and you would have a 7 per cent carried interestin the profit accruing to our clients at the bank. In other words, there would be no risk. You would make a three point premium, two points, and you would still have 10 per cent of potential profits.

Did you advise Mr. D'Onofrio of this conversation, this conversation between yourself and Herbert?

I may have. I honestly can't swear either way. I may have.

What did you do, if anything, after you had this Q conversation with Herbert?

I asked some friends of mine if they would send Α a letter to the company indicating an interest in buying a

gab-15 Jerome Allen-direct 2 thousand shares and if they got it, I would like to buy 3 it from them I think at 8-1/4, 8-1/2. Whom did you ask to do this, names? 5 I asked my wife, Janice, a man named Willard 6 LaMorte, an old friend of mine. 7 Q Right. Anybody else? Α A man who worked for me named Joseph Arden. Anybody else? 10 Joe Arden's wife names Arah, and I also indicated 11 a thousand shares for myself. 12 Tk 1H PM 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Jerome Allen-direct

Q So you had altogether 5000 shares, is that right?

A I didn't know I would get it but after the issue came out I did have 5000.

Q You indicated for 5000, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you discuss this conversation with Mr. Herbert and did you discuss that with Stoller?

A Yes, sir.

Q When?

A After I spoke to Freddy I said, "Phil, we can get a two or three point premium, have 10 per cent carried interest without any risk. It is a hell of a deal, can you get some people to indicate for you?"

Q What did he say to you?

A He said he would try.

Q Do you know if he did get some people?

A He told me he did, yes, sir.

Q Did he tell you whom he had gotten?

A I remember he mentioned his mother, Ruth; Delore

Abramson, his mother-in-law, a man name Tolansky, I believe -
I don't know how to spell it -- who was related I think to

Joe Arden. There was his mother, his mother-in-law, Tolansky,

Phil himself, and he may have used his wife. I don't recall

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Q Is it correct to say that he also found five people who would indicate for 1000 each?

A Yes, try to get 1000 each.

Q Yes, indicate.

A Yes.

the fifth buyer.

Q Did there come a time when you were advised that the offering circular on the Regulation A offering had become effective?

A Yes, sir.

Q I show you a paper which has been marked in this case as Government Exhibit 1 and I ask you if you saw that in or about the month of February 1969?

A Yes, sir, that is it.

Q About when did you see it?

A I saw that just about the time they went public.

I don't think Reg. A's had a preliminary, what you call a red herring, but I saw it in mid-February.

When it became effective?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who delivered a copy?

A I don't know whether it was Ray or Bud Moss, I can't remember.

Now, sir, between the time that you first learned

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Q

\$7000, correct?

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I think they put up their own money, but I can't

1	qb-4 Jerome Allen-direct
2	swear to that.
3	Q Did you put up money for anybody?
4	A I may have. I know I paid for myself and my wife.
5	I may have loaned to the other three, but I don't believe
6	I did though.
7	What did you do with the certificates that you
8	received in Training With the Pros?
9	A First, I had the people sign the back of them.
10	I had them sign the back of the stock certificates.
11	Q You mean endorse them?
12	λ Yes.
13	Q Endorsed in blank or endorsed to some specified
14	person, do you remember?
15	A I asked the people who bought the stock to sign
16	the back of them because since I was buying it from them they
17	just couldn't be an unendorsed certificate.
18	Q So you got them each to endorse the certificate,
19	right?
20	A Yes, sir.
21	Q And then they delivered the certificates to you?
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q What did you do? Did you pay them?
24	A I paid them 8-1/4 or 8-1/2. I think it was
25	8-1/4.

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qb-5 Jerome Allen-direct 1 Did you give each of them a check other than 2 yours? 3 Yes, I did. Then what did you do with the certificates? 5 I don't know whether I mailed them overseas or 6 I may have given them to Phil or Mr. D'Onofrio to bring over. 7 I don's remember that, sir. 8 When you turned those certificates over either 9 to Mr.Stoller or Mr. D'Onofrio, did you have letters evidenc-10 ing the sale of these b uyers to yourself? 11 Yes, I had typed or I had prepared --A 12 MR. SORKIN: I don't think there is a question .. 13 Would you like these? 14 MR. GOULD: Yes, I would like those. 15 The answer to his question is yes, that he did 16 have letters and I will show him the letters. 17 I show you these papers, sir, which have been 18 marked in this case as Government Exhibits 21, 22, 23, 24 and 19 25. 20 Are those the letters that you gave either to 21 D'Onofrio or to Stoller together with the stock certificates? 22 Look them over. 23 I remember the letters, Mr. Gould. I may have

sent the bill of sale or these letters to Switzerland

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24 25 independent of the stock. I am not sure. I don't know whether they went with the stock or independent but these are the letters I typed.

- Q You typed these yourself?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you obtain the signatur es yourself? What does this say?
 - A Joseph Arden.
 - Q You got him to sign that?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Sarah Striziver?
 - A That is his wife, Sarah Striziver.
 - Q That is Arden's wife?
 - A Yes. This is Willard LaMorte, a friend of mine.
 - Q Were all of these signed in your presence?
 - A Yes, they were.
- Q I direct your attention to the fact that each one of them appears to have been notarized by Mr. Martin Frank Can you tell us how that came about?
- A After I sent over the original bill of sale

 Freddy Herbert called me one day and said, "Jerry, the

 back office needs verification or notarization of the

 people you bought it from. Since you can't come to Switzer
 land at this point could you have another bill of sale typed

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writer.

- Q Did you prepare the originals of those papers?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q When you prepared the originals of these two papers, sir, do you see this home address over here, 31 Ocean Parkway?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Was that in there when you prepared them?
 - A That I don't recall, sir.
- Q But you prepared them. What did you do with the originals of these two papers?
 - A The originals went to Switzerland.
- Q When you prepared them they weren't signed, were they?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q Do you know how they got to be signed?
 - A I gave them to these people to have signed.
- Q Each one of these buyers got such a letter, correct?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Then they were given back to you signed?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q And this one here, Frank Exhibit O for identification, came back to you from Mr. Arden, correct?

1	2411
	qb-10 Jerome Allen-direct
2	you do not know whether you put in this home address
3	business on the lower left-hand corner?
4	A I can't swear to it, yes or no.
5	Q You said before that the upper part of the letter
6	looked like your typewriter.
7	A Yes, sir.
8	Q How about the lower part, home address, does that
9	look like your typewriter?
10	
11	A It does. The type face seems a little lighter.
12	Q You can't tell?
13	A No.
	Q We do have it then, do we not, Mr. Allen, that
14	with respect to the ten people, your five nominees and
15	Stoller's five nominees, together you got bills of sale or
· 16	letters of sale from each one of them, is that right?
17	A Yes, sir.
18	Q And they were delivered either to Stoller or
19	D'Onofrio for delivery, all ten of them?
20	A Or mailed over, I am not sure.
21	Q You are not sure how they got to Switzerland?
22	A No.
23	
24	Q But it is your testimony in one way or the other
25	they were sent to the Bank Hofmann in Switzerland?
20	A Yes, sir.

1	2412
1	qb-11 Jerome Allen-direct
2	Q When you got those you paid \$8.25 per share to
3	each one of those nominees, did you not?
4	A Yes, sir.
5	Q And the purpse of sending them to Switzerland
6	was, was it not
7	MR. SORKIN: I think Mr. Gould is drifting
8	into cross-examination.
9	MR. GOULD: I don't think I am drifting at all.
10	Y our mind may be drifting but I am not.
11	MR. SORKIN: I ask that questions be put to Mr.
12	Allen in the proper method. I am objecting as to form now.
13	MR. GOULD: Let's see if we can meet the strict
14	technical requirements of Mr. Sorkin.
15	THE COURT: I can't say that I agree that we are
16	drifting into cross-examination, Mr. Sorkin, but I have
17	lost the thread. Would you mind going back?
18	MR. GOULD: Sure.
19	Q Prior to sending these documents to Switzerland,
20	did you and Mr.Stoller have a conversation about them?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Was Mr. D'Onofrio present when you had this
23	conversations about sending these documents and the stock certi
24	ficates over to Switzerland?
25	Λ I don't remember.

End 2A PM

Q But you do remember talking to Phil Stoller?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would you be good enough to tell his Honor and the jury what you discussed with Stoller about sending these papers, these bills of sale, and the stock certificates over to Switzerland?

MR. SORKIN: May we have where and when?
MR. GOULD: Yes.

Q Tell us where this conversation took place, when it took place as best you can recall, and who was present.

I think you told us you and Stoller.

made an arrangement to sell our stock at 10 to the bank after buying it from the nominees at 8-1/4. In order to be paid by the bank we had to physically get the certificates to them plus proof of ownership or the bill of sale. The stock and the bill of sale went to Switzerland and the bank confirmed to us that they bought it at \$10.

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Jerome Allen - direct 1 2414 jqe Q How did they confirm that to you, orally or in 3 writing? By phone. I said, "When you get the certificates, please send my check" and I don't know whther Phil 5 6 wanted his check sent or held there. I don't know. 7 You were entitled to a check for \$50,000, weren't 8 you? 9 Minus commission, yes, sir. A 10 And did you get such a check? Q Yes, sir, they mailed me \$49,000. 11 A 12 Did you put it in your bank account? Q 13 A I put it in the Royal Bank of Canada. 14 Did you declare the profit of 275? Q 15 A Yes, sir, I did. 16 As taxable income? 17 Yes, sir. A 18 You didn't try to conceal it in any way? Q The check was mailed to me and put right in the Α 19 20 bank. You didn't put that check in any Swiss account, 21 22 did you? 23 No, sir. 24 What bank did you put it in? Q The Bank I used for seven years and submitted with 25 Α

보고 있다는 경험하는 경험하는 경험 보고 있다면
Just go ahead and tell us what he said.

He said that since you can't come over here at

Yes, sir.

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Jerome Allen - direct 2418

- Q What did you tell Mr. Stoller about it?
- A I said that the bank wanted my bill of sales notarized by an attorney, a notary or a bank officer in the States. The bill of sale I sent over were not notarized.
 - Q We know that.

Just tell us what you told Mr. Stoller about the conversation.

- A I would have to type up another set of bill of sales and have the people who signed them notarize their signatures.
- Q In other words, sir, what you had sent over were bills of sale similar to Frank Exhibits O and P, correct?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q And they had no notarization in them?
 - A That is right.
- Q And you told Mr. Stoller that the bank wanted something like that notarized?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Then what happened after that, about getting these things notarized?
- A I typed up a second set of bill of sale. I brought them to a notary's office, to a lawyer's office, and I told the three people involved, other than my wife, to go to his office and have them notarized.

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and I think for my own wife, I had power of attorney and I

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A He did. He was not feeling too well but he was there, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Who was not feeling too well?
THE WITNESS: Mr. Bonovia was there and he was

and meet the principals. He had a very bad cold. I believe he was staying at the Hotel Roosevelt. He said if we like it he would buy it because we had had a good batting average with him.

Q You tell us what you remember about the conversation, go ahead.

A I said, "Joe, if they get that McGraw Hill contract it is another Franklin Mint. If you don't, you have had loses before, you can't have all winners." He asked me if I visited the company and I said yes, I had done my homework. He said, "Okay," I would like you to buy me a substantial block of stock, eight or ten thousand shares."

I said, "Joe, you have to place that order" and he said he would go home and place the order.

Q Is that the end of the conversation?

A I may have skipped some of the nuiances but there was personal conversation as well plus he went over all the slips he received from the Banc Hofmann.

Q In that conversation did he ask you any questions about the precise nature of the McGraw Hill relationship?

A Yes, sir, we explained it as we knew it or understood it.

Q Do you remember what you told him about it?

A We told him that if the textbook division --

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Bank Hofman.

Jerome Allen-direct jqe 1 THE COURT: I see. He already had an account 2 there, to your knowledge? 3 THE WITNESS: He had an account at the Bank Hofman since 1962, to my knowledge, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: I see. 6 If you can recall, tell us which was it that you 7 suggested that he do, Hornblower or Bank Hofman or neither? 8 THE WITNESS: He told me he wanted to buy it at the 9 Bank Hofman because that is where he had most of his funds. 10 THE COURT: He told you? 11 THE WITNESS: He wanted to buy it at the Bank 12 Hofmann. 13 THE COURT: Forgive me. 14 MR. GOULD: Your Honor will recall the testimony 15 about the nature of Bank Hoffman. 16 THE COURT: Go ahead, I am sorry. 17 As long as we have had this interruption, would 18 you brook a further one for the afternoon recess? 19 MR. GOULD: Very well, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: We will take a ten-minute recess, 21 ladies and gentlemen. 22 (Jury left the courtroom.) 23 (Recess.) 24

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Q Mr. Allen, did there come a time when you learned whether Bonavia had actually purchased the Training With the Pros stock?

Just yes or no?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you learn from Mr. Bonavia?
- A Yas, sir.
- Q When and where did that take place?
- A By telephone, sir.
- Q When?

A I would say late -- in the middle of March, late March, '69. Perhaps the beginning of April. I think it was March.

- Q He called you or you called him?
- A We were in constant communication.
- Q What was the conversation on this subject?

A He said he had bought the stock and that he had -after he received the confirmation from the bank he had
given them a series of what is known as open sell order at
higher levels, like a thousand to sell at 60, a thousand at
61 or mayba 100 at each level.

I don't remember the exact sequence of sale prices.

Q Do you remember Mr. Bonavia coming to your office

Yes, sir, with me and Mr. Moss he wanted to get

a franchise --

MR. SORKIN: Your Honor, I object. I don't see the relevance of franchise or his sons --

THE COURT: A little bit about the sons came out when Mr. Bonavia was here, as I recall it. I think I will allow it.

Go ahead.

- 0 What was it all about?
- A Bud Moss told Joe Bonavia that they were going -MR. SORKIN: Who did? I'm sorry.

He told Bonavia that they intended franchising the educational system in Chicago, Dallas, Frisco and Joe said his son would be interested in running a school. vocational school with a Training for the Pros franchise, what would be the price of the franchise?

And Bud said, "We don't know. We are still contemplating legally where we can do this."

Q Let us for the moment go to another matter, Mr. Allen.

During the period from the beginning of January

1969 until, let us say, June of 1969, did you discuss Training

With the Pros with any brokers?

A With a few, just a few.

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commodities.

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In a very nice way she would pick my brain for

Company and then she also bought and sold stock beside

¥.,...

Mr. Allen, when you see that Mr. Sorkin is rising

Jerome Allen-direct

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Was that a telephone conversation.

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A Yes, sir.

Q Did she call you or did you call her?

A I don't remember who -- it was so many calls, I can't remember.

Q Now, sir, can you fix the time as about April of 1969? Do I understand that correctly?

A About that time, sir.

Q Sir, would you tell us the substance of the conversation that you had with Eleanor Wein respecting Training With the Pros?

A I told her that I thought that Training With the Pros could be another Franklin Mint or big winner if indeed they received these lucrative contracts.

She told me -- I would have no way of knowing that she made moneyon Franklin Mint. She asked in effect could this be another winner, using stock market lingo.

I said it could be. And if you buy a little bit, there's also a risk involved. She is very professional.

Q Now, sir, let's go back to Mr. Bonavia for the moment. It has been testified in this case that you and Mr. Allen --

MR. SORKIN: Mr. Stoller.

Q You and Mr. Stoller -- excuse me--persuaded
Bonavia to open a secret account in Switzerland.

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anything whatever to do with the opening of that secret coded account?

papers or direct Mr. Bonavia where to get the papers.

No, sir, I never saw the paper and I wasn't there

Did you or, to your knowledge, Mr. Stoller have

Her name was Barbara.

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gbb-1Jerome Allen-direct 2438 2 Q Did this take place in the year 1968? 3 Α It took place virtually every year I knew him. Until when? 5 Until '70 or '71. A 6 Did Mr. Bonavia ever talk with you about the 0 7 fact that the bank sent him his statements, that is the 8 Bank Hofmann sent him his statements? 9 He told me when he wanted certain confirmations 10 they would mail them. If he wanted them not to be known to 11 anybody else, he would have them hold them for him. 12 When and where did you have that conversation? 0 13 In my office, in his office, in his bowling 14 alleys. 15 Was anybody else present? 16 Yes. He had somewhat I would call silent partners 17 in the bowling alley who were there. 18 MR. SORKIN: Can we have the names of these silent 19 partners? 20 THE WITNESS: One was named Stuart Olson. 21 MR. GOULD: What was the question that was put 22 to him? 23 MR. SORKIN: He went ahead and volunteered there 24 were silent partners. 25

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MR. GOULD: So what?

Let's go ahead.

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MR. SORKIN: I thought we would find out --

THE COURT: Why don't you save that until cross.

O What were the names of these fellows?

 Λ . Joe said they were silent partners. I have no firsthand knowledge.

O The names?

A Stu Olson and Harvey Ballad or Barlow.

Mr.Allen, let me show you this piece of paper which has been marked as Government Exhibit 58A. Did you ever see that before?

A That is Joe's account or a facsimile sheet.

Q When you say that, you mean this number 4318 tells you something?

A That's the account that Joe had at Bank Hofmann.

Q What was the name of that account, do you remember?

A That was Barbin.

Q I see. Did you ever see this paper?

A Yes, I did.

Q Where and when?

A After he paid Phil and myself part of his profits on Franklin Mint.

O I see. Looking at this paper, did he show this to you?

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24 25 A Yes, to confirm how much money he was going to give us for his 10 per cent profits in Franklin Mint.

Q He showed you the paper?

A To establish how much he made.

Q All right. I direct your attention to the fact that this paper shows that on July 18, 1968, the Bank Hofmann paid you out of Bonavia's secret account, Barbin, #4318, the sum of \$32,500, correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q You see that?

A Yes, sir.

Q And paid an equivalent amount to Mr. Allen?

A Mr.Stoller.

O Mr.Stoller, rather. Excuse me.

A Yes.

Q You see that?

A Yes, sir.

O Did you in fact receive \$32,000 from the Bank
Hofmann?

A Yes, that was 5 per cent of the 10 per cent he made on the Franklin Mint. He made about \$600,000 on Franklin Mint.

O You got 5 per cent or \$32,500 and Stoller got the same amount, right?

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And we insisted that the record show who received it, Stoller and Allen, for anyone to see.

These entries above that, do you know what they represent?

Do you see these entries?

They -- no, I don't, sir.

Just that, just these two, the ones on July 18.

Yes, sir.

All right. Now, sir, did you get the money, the \$32,000 from the Bank Hofmann?

Yes, I did. Α

How did you get it? 0

I had that money deposited in my account. Α

In the Bank Hofmann? 0

Yes, sir. Α

Do you know what Mr. Stoller did with his? 0

No, sir.

It has been testified in this case, sir, that you and Mr.Stoller together told Bonavia in the fall of 1968 that you were going to promote the stock of Training With the Pros, run it to 100, split it and then run it to 100 again.

Did you ever have such a conversation with Bonavia?

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A No, sir.

O Did you ever hear Mr. Stoller say anything like that to Bonavia?

- A He would laugh us out of the office.
- O Did you ever hear anybody say that to Bonavia?
- A No, sir.
- O It has been testified by Mr. Bonavia in this case, Mr. Allen, that he was informed that Training With the Pros had a \$25 million contract with McGraw-Hill.

Did you ever hear anything like that said to him?

- A No, sir.
- O Did you ever say it to him?
- A No, sir.
- Q Did you ever hear Stoller say it to him?
- A No, sir.
- O Did you at any time at all prior to the date of the public offering of Training With the Pros, that is February 4, 1969 -- did you ever mention the subject of Training With the Pros to Bonavia?
 - A I don't remember it, no, sir.
- O Did there ever come a time, sir, when you and Stoller took Bonavia to D'Onofrio's office?
 - A What time period are you talking about, sir?
 - O At any time in January, December of '68 or

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January 1969.

A No, sir. I think we brought him there when he wanted the franchise in April.

O When?

A In March or April when he wanted the franchise for his son.

O To D'Onofrio's office?

A We may have.

O But is it your testimony that you never had any conversation with Bonavia about Training With the Pros until after the stock was publicly offered?

A I don't recall any, sir.

O Is it your testimony that you never had any meetings with Bonavia about Training With the Pros before it was publicly offered?

A I don't recall any.

Q It has been testified here, sir, that in January
1969 you told Bonavia that Stoller planned to put the Training
With the Pros stock into his, Bonavia's, account despite
Bonavia'a contrary instructions.

Did you ever have such a conversation with Bonavia?

A No, sir.

O Did you ever hear at any time Mr. Stoller say

account?

that he was going to put Training With the Pros in Bonavia's

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No, sir. Α

There has been testimony in this case, Mr. Allen, that in early March 1969 there was a conversation in which you and Mr. Stoller participated in which Stoller insisted that Training With the Pros had obtained a \$25 million contract and that therefore Bonavia should buy the stock.

Did you ever participate in such a conversation?

A No, sir.

It has been testified here, sir, that in March 1969 Stoller said that he, Stoller, would have Moss removed as president of Training With the Pros because Moss denied that there was a \$25 million contract.

Did you ever hear anything like that?

No, sir.

0 Bonavia has testified in this case, Mr. Allen, that in May 1969 you told him that the Training With the Pros stock had been put into his account regardless of anything that Stoller or Herbert may have said and that you, Allen, thought that Bonavia should get -- I will start over again. I withdraw what I said.

It has been testified here in this case that in May 1969 you, Allen, told Bonavia that the Training with

Q Now, did you ever participate in such a conversation with Stoller, D'Onofrio and Bonavia in which D'Onofrio promised Bonavia that he would make up his loss by giving him 100,000 unregistered shares of Training With the Pros free?

Did you ever hear anything like that?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever hear any conversation about giving him free stock?

A No, sir.

O It has been testified here, Mr. Allen, that in
March 1971 Bonavia told you and Stoller that he had seen a lawyer concerning the Training With the Pros transactions and
that you and Stoller said, we don't want trouble, we will
ask you for sell orders and sell 10,000 shares at a time
even if we have to buy it ourselves until you have all your
money back.

Did you ever have such a conversation?

- A No, sir.
- O Did you ever hear anybody have such a conversation?
 - A No, sir.
- O Did you, in fact, get sell orders from Bonavia and sell 10,000 shares at a time?
 - A I never had any sell orders.
- O Someone in this case has testified that in late

 1971 or early 1972, you and Stoller met in your apartment

 and that Stoller said he would kill D'Onofrio and then

 commit suicide because D'Onofrio had talked to the United

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2 States Attorney.

Did you ever hear a conversation like that?

No, sir.

Now, Mr. Allen, do you know a gentleman named

Feeney?

James Feeney, yes, sir.

James Feeney? O

Yes, sir. Λ

Do you know him? 0

Yes, sir. A

Did you ever participate in a meeting with James O Feeney at your office on East 60th Street with Mr. Stoller and D'Onofrio to discuss plans for dealing with the price of Training With the Pros?

> No, sir. A

In the fall of 1973, did you stay at the Nova 0 Park Hotel in Zurich?

> In November and December '73, yes, sir. A

You were there, right? 0

Yes, sir. Α

At that time did Mr. Stoller come over there? 0

In November, sir, yes. A

In November? O

Yes, sir.

Did you ever discuss Training With the Pros with

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Jerome Allen-direct

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Feeney in any way?

A No. No, sir.

Q Did you ever discuss with Feeney in any way whether you would come back to the United States voluntarily or not?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever discuss with Feeney in any way whether Stoller would help you be a fugitive any time, any place, anywhere?

A No, sir.

O Now, sir, you have known Mr. D'Onofrio for a long time, I gather, correct?

A Yes, sir.

O Did it ever come to your attention that D'Onofrio had a Swiss bank account?

λ Yes, sir.

0 When for the first time?

A I would say around '67, the latter part of '67.

O Did you ever give Mr. D'Onofrio or did Mr. Stoller in your presence ever give Mr. D'Onofrio the froms for openin an account at the Bank Hofmann?

A No, sir. We never had the forms.

O Did there ever come a time when you and Stoller said to D'Onofrio here are the forms for a Swiss bank account?

No, sir.

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Did you ever participate in a conversation with Mr.D'Onofrio and Mr.Stoller in which Stoller explained to D'Onofrio the advantages of a Swiss Bank account?

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No, sir. Λ

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Did you ever hear Phil Stoller say to D'Onofrio that the advantages of the account will be secret, it will be a coded account, there is no way they can break that veil of secrecy, it has a dual benefit for taxes, you don't have to worry about your income taxes? Did vou ever hear any conversation like that --

Α No, sir.

-- between D'Onofrio and Stoller?

Α No, sir.

Did you go to Switzerland in June 1968, Mr.Allen? 0

No, sir. Α

Were you at the Hotel Baur au Lac in Switzerland 0 on or about June 8, 9 or 10, 1968?

No, sir, I didn't have permission to go then.

Is it your testimony, sir, that you were not in Switzerland at all during the month of June 1968?

I applied to the court for permission No, sir. to go in the latter part of July.

So you were not there you say in June?

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No, sir. Α

Then it is not so, is it, that you attended a meeting at the Baur au Lack with Mr. Stoller, Mr. Hollister, a woman named Britt, Mr. D'Onofrio and a fellow named Joe Pfingst?

No, sir, I saw them off at the airport. I know Britt quite well.

You saw them all off at the airport? Q

Yes, sir. A

You weren't at any meeting? 0

I didn't have permission to go.

Did you say at any meeting with D'Onofrib and Pfingst, either in Zurich or at the airport or any place else, that you didn't like the name Training With the Pros, in the name there is 50 points?

A No, sir.

Did you ever participate in a conversation in which you tried to persuade Mr.Stoller to accept Mr. Pfingst as a partner in the Training With the Pros deal?

Α No, sir.

Were you a partner with Pfingst or D'Onofrio -or either of them or both of them in any way in Training With the Pros?

No, sir.

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Ω Did you have any arrangement with either of them about Training With the Pros?

A No, sir.

O Do you know of any arrangement that Stoller had with any of them about Training With the Pros?

A No, sir.

Now, sir, there has been testimony in this case that in September 1968 you attended a meeting at the offices of the defendant, Martin Frank, who sits here, at which there was some conversation about how the Training With the Pros deal would be done.

Did you ever attend such a meeting with Mr.

Frank?

A I had meetings with Mr.Frank, but not on Training With the Pros, no, sir.

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Q This is supposed to have taken place in September 1968. Had you ever heard of Training With the Pros?

MR. SORKIN: I think the testimony is there were two meetings, one in September and one in November.

The testimony was the deal was discussed --

MR. GOULD: I am talking about the September meeting. Why always this assumption that Iam getting senile or something? I am talking about the September meeting, Mr. Sorkin. Let's go back to the September meeting.

Q Did you ever talk or even know about Training
With the Pros in September 1968?

. λ No.

Q Had you ever heard the name at that time?

A No.

O Did you ever hear at a meeting in September

1968 -- I emphasize September 1968 -- did you ever hear anybody
say you or Stoller or anybody say in that meeting that the
deal would be the same as the last one and after a price
rise the stock would be "blown off" to Bonavia and Weissinger?

Did you ever hear anything like that in September 1968?

A No, sir.

Did you ever hear anything like that at any time?

A No, sir.

Q There has been testimony in this case that in June or July of 1968 at a meeting in Mr.Frank's office, Mr. Frank spoke about having destroyed the indication letter from the Bank Hofmann, that is Government Exhibit 4, which I showed you earlier, October 17, 1968. That has been testified to in this case.

Did you ever have a conversation or participate in a conversation in which Martin Frank said anything about destroying such a letter?

A I don't remember, no, sir.

O Did you ever hear anybody say anything about destroying such a letter?

A No, sir.

MR. GOULD: Could we have a word with your Honor before I go further on this examination so that I can understand what it is we are going to do?

THE COURT: So you can what?

MR. GOULD: So I can understand better what I have to do with respect to this subject.

THE COURT: Do you want an offer of proof?

MR. GOULD: Just one minute at the side bar.

THE COURT: All right.

(At the side bar.)

MR. GOULD: I am sorry, your Honor, I know you

don't like these side bar conferences and neither do I.

You will recall before we recessed at noon today, there
was to be an effort made to get a stipulation about this lady's
testimony, Marilyn Herzfeld, and there seems to be a great
deal of bickering.

If we are going to get the stipulation I don't have to pursue this subject, it becomes academic in the case.

If we are not going to get the stipulation then I have to go forward with it.

So I thought maybe it would help everybody and save a little time if we could reach some understanding now.

The stipulation I would like to get without any frills is simply this: If Marilyn Herzfeld were recalled she would testify that she destroyed the indication letter on her own initiative and volition in 1972, and that nobody connected with this case, Mr.Frank, Mr.Stoller, nobody, or Allen, had anything to do with the destruction of the letter.

If I get that stipulation we save ourselves
a lot of time. I think it is a perfectly fair stipulation
to ask in view of what Mr. Sorkin said.

MR. SORKIN: We are going to stipulate to it.

Mr. Flannery tells me it is just a question of the wording now, but we will not have to call Miss Herzfeld. We will stipulate. I don't think this is a proper time. He is

still on direct.

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I know Mr. Gould wants to get it in now.

MR. GOULD: Sure.

MR. SORKIN: After Mr. Allen is through we can stipulate. We haven't agreed on the wording.

THE COURT: You have no stipulation.

MR. GOULD: I thought maybe if we interrupted your Honor could help us reach the stipulation, but apparently we can't. That is fine with me.

THE COURT: Am I to understand that you want to ask this man about that business? What can he say?

MR. GOULD: I would have to call her.

MR. SORKIN: You don't have to call her.

MR. GOULD: I don't know that.

THE COURT: Are we to understand that other than going into this you are finished?

MR. GOULD: I can be finished in half an hour more. I couldn't finish this afternoon. If you want to recess now --

THE COURT: No, go ahead.

MR. GOULD: Shall I go forward?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

(In open court.)

Q Mr. Allen, did you at any time since October 1968

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have a conversation with Miss Herzfeld or anybody else about the destruction of any documents relating to Training With the Pros?

- A I haven't seen her for years, Mr. Gould.
- Q Have you at any time since October 1968 heard anybody else discuss this subject?
 - A You mean destroying records?
 - O That's right.
 - A No, sir.
 - O Specifically in Mr.Frank's office or elsewhere.
 - A No, sir.
- O Now, sir, there has been testimony in this case about a meeting at Frank's office in November 1968 in which Mr.Frank is alleged to have heard about the indication letter, Government Exhibit 4, the letter of October 12, 1968, and that Mr.Frank when he heard about it exploded with anger.

Did you ever see anything like that?

- A No, sir.
- Q Did you ever participate in such a meeting?
- A No, sir.
- Q It has been claimed in this case, sir, by a witness that Frank said at that meeting that the deal should have been done in a different way through the use of nominees, or the deal should be done in a different way

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through the use of nominees and that he, Frank, wanted \$15,000 plus 1000 shares. Did anything like that take place?

A No, sir.

O There has been testimony, sir, in this case about a meeting in mid-December of 1968, at the Camelot Restaurant in which it is said you and Mr. Stoller met with D'Onofrio and discussed the problems of getting nominees.

A At what time, sir?

Q This is mid-December 1968, and the place is the Camelot Restaurant.

Λ I was at the Americana Hotel, I believe, in December '68.

Q It is said, it has been said here, it has been told to his Honor.

A The answer is no.

You never attended such a meeting, is that right?

A No, sir.

O It has been alleged in this case, sir, that there was a meeting at Mr.Frank's office in February 1969, in which Mr. D'Onofrio claims to have said that the signatures on your stock certificates were no good. Did you ever attend such a meeting?

A No, sir.

Did you ever attend the meeting at Mr. Frank's

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Did you ever hear such conversation?

No, sir.

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24 25 Mr. D'Onofrio were present at which Mr. Frank is alleged to have said that 85 stockholders are not enough and that there

No, sir.

It has been testified in this case, sir, that at about the end of March 1969, there was a meeting at your office on East 60th Street in which you participated with D'Onofrio and Stoller in which, it has been alleged, you and Stoller said that it is time to cross the stock of Training With the Pros to Bonavia and Weissinger.

office on about February 2, 1969, at which Mr.Stoller and

should be over 100 stockholders so that it will look like

a genuine public offering? Did you ever hear anything like

Did you ever participate in such a meeting?

No. sir.

Did you ever have any conversation with anybody on crossing the stock of Training With the Pros to Bonavia and Weissinger?

No, sir. A

Do you know what it means to cross the stock to them?

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A That was between the bank and myself, the back office of the bank and myself, where they instructed me to prepare a new set of bills of sale. This was a telephone conversation.

Q And did Mr. Frank have anything to do with that?

A No, sir, except I sent people to his office to have them notarized.

Q Did Stoller have anything to do with that?

A No, sir, I don't think his documents had to be notarized because he was over at the bank.

Q I see. So far as you were concerned the problem of notarization related to you, your wife and the other three nominees?

A Yes, sir.

with notarizing the bill of sale.

O And the bank wanted notarized bills of sale?

A Yes, sir.

Q That is all you knew about it?

A Yes, sir.

Q In April 1969 did you have a meeting with D'Onofrio and Stoller at which you discussed touting the stock?

A No, sir.

Q The stock of Training With the Pros?

A No, sir.

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Q Wasn't there a meeting at which you, Jerome Allen, promised to talk to a broker named Brad Thurlow?

A I don't think Brad even, to this day, knows what the stock is.

Q Who is Brad Thurlow?

A He used to write a column. He is a respected writer. He wrote for Forbes Magazine and was a vice-president of a member firm called Winslow Cohn & Stetson.

Q Did you ever discuss Training With the Pros with Brad Thurlow?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever tell anybody you discussed it with Brad Thurlow?

A Brad basically bought blue chip stocks.

Now, sir, at this meeting in April 1969, it is supposed to be in your office, do you remember there was a discussion that Stoller should call Elinor Wein to tell her that she better buy Training With the Pros because it would never be at any lower price? Did you ever participate in such a discussion?

A No, sir.

Q Mr. Allen, did you have a discussion with D'Onofrio in the latter part of April 1969 in which there was reference to a crank letter, which had been sent to the SEC?

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A through Mr

A I heard about a crank letter, but it wasn't through Mr. D'Onofrio.

Q How did you hear about it?

A A broker who worked for a house called Amswiss called me and asked me if I heard a rumor that somebody had written a crank letter to the SEC.

Q Who was the broker who called you?

A I think it was Glen Wu.

Q W-o-o?

A Yes, a Chinese boy. He didn't say he had the letter. He asked me if I heard about such a letter.

Q But you didn't learn about it from D'Onofrio, you say?

A No, sir.

Q Did you attend the meeting in Mr.Frank's office in June or early July 1969 following Mr.Stoller's testimony before the SEC?

A I don't remember any. I was in Marty Frank's office many times on my own indictment, but I don't remember a meeting on Training.

Q It has been testified in this case that you were at a meeting at that time after Mr.Stoller had testified before the SEC and that Mr. Frank blew his top and that Franksaid Stoller had perjured himself and that Frank insisted

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that he, Frank, be retained as counsel for Training With the Pros.

Did anything like that happen, to your knowledge, or in your presence?

 Λ I have heard that said, but it never happened in my presence.

- You have heard it said?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q By whom?
- A By Mr. Sorkin.
- Q You mean long after the event?
- A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: We will suspend now until tomorrow morning.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will begin at 9:30 or at least I hope we will. If counsel will please clear the well as quickly as possible, I have another case to hear.

MR. GOULD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good night, Mrs. DeBartola and ladies and gentlemen.

(Adjourned to October 8, 1974, at 9:30 A.M.)

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, 4	Joseph Arden		2253	2265		
5	Melvyn Hiller		2317	2324		
6	Bruce A. Rich		2344			
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8	(Resumed)		2364			
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